

Old. Lins.

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XXVI, Number 8

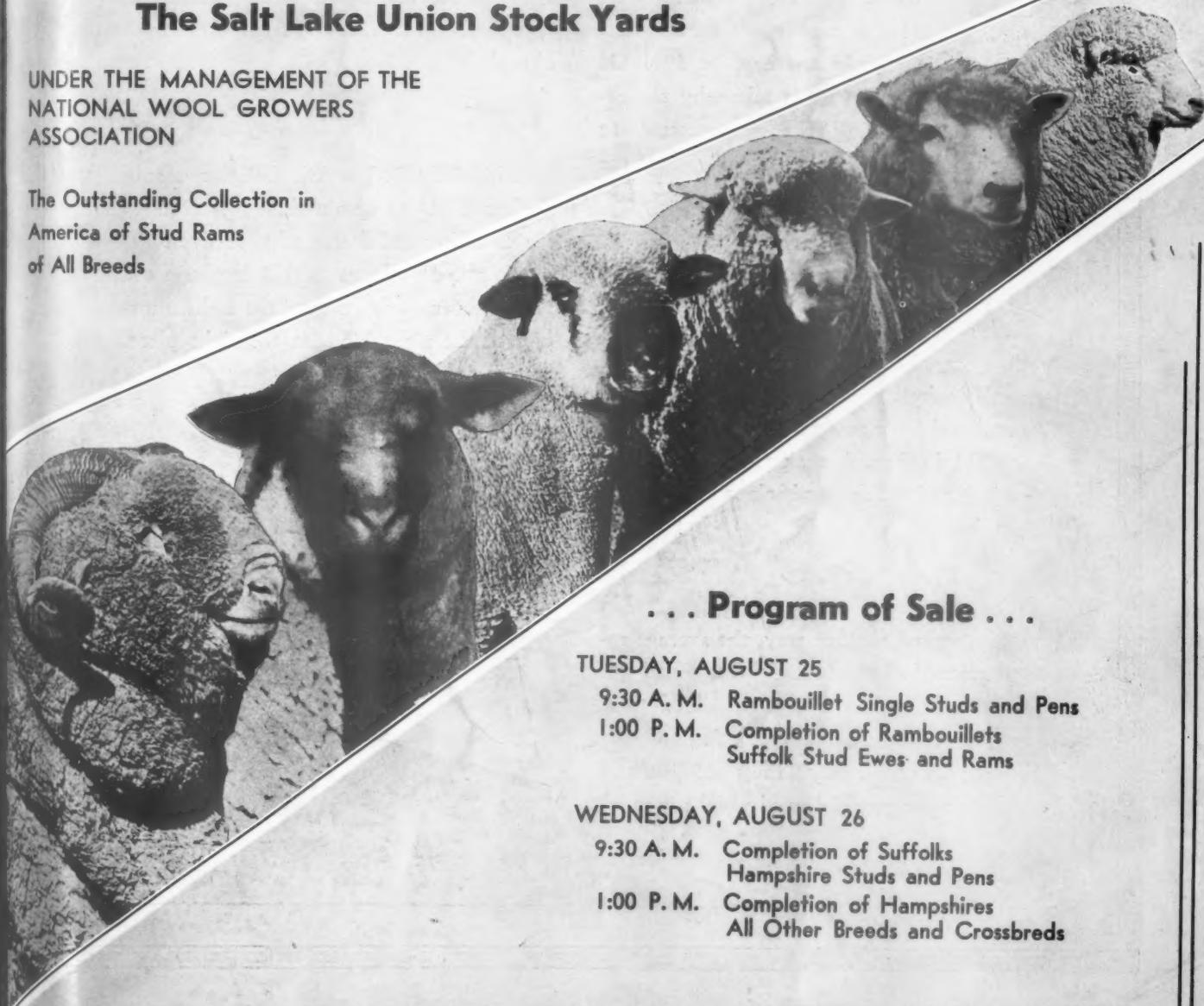
August, 1936

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE

**AUGUST 25-26, 1936 at
The Salt Lake Union Stock Yards**

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

The Outstanding Collection in
America of Stud Rams
of All Breeds



... Program of Sale ...

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25

9:30 A. M. Rambouillet Single Studs and Pens
1:00 P. M. Completion of Rambouillets
Suffolk Stud Ewes and Rams

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26

9:30 A. M. Completion of Suffolks
Hampshire Studs and Pens
1:00 P. M. Completion of Hampshires
All Other Breeds and Crossbreds

What Becomes of the Consumer's Meat Dollar

RECENT studies show that for the 1925-1934 period of ten years, the grower's or farmer's share of the consumer's meat dollar was almost exactly one half or 50c. Of the remainder, 26c was taken by the retailer, 15c by the packer or processor, 5c by the wholesaler, and only 4c by all of the transportation, sale, or service agencies, such as railroads, trucks, stock yards, commission men, etc. A very substantial part of this 4% is, of course, paid out for labor, fuel, supplies, taxes, and other expenses of these agencies. The amounts taken by stock yards include cost of hay and other feed purchased from growers. This item is about one third of total stock yard charges, the majority of which goes back to growers and handlers.

Expressed another way, the average retail price of all meat during this period was 21½c per pound. Of this, all of these hauling, feeding, handling, sorting and selling agencies took only 9 mills or 9/10ths of one cent per pound dressed weight in mov-

ing from producer to packer, or only 15% of what the retailer took for handling over the butcher block. No other industry is able to obtain its sales and transportation so cheaply.

MARKETING at DENVER not only enables YOU to obtain these low costs in the handling and selling of your livestock, but it also distributes YOUR lambs in the most efficient way to get "the right number, of the right kind, at the right place, at the right time."



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The National Wool Grower

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F. R. Marshall, Editor

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Contents of This Issue

Regular Departments

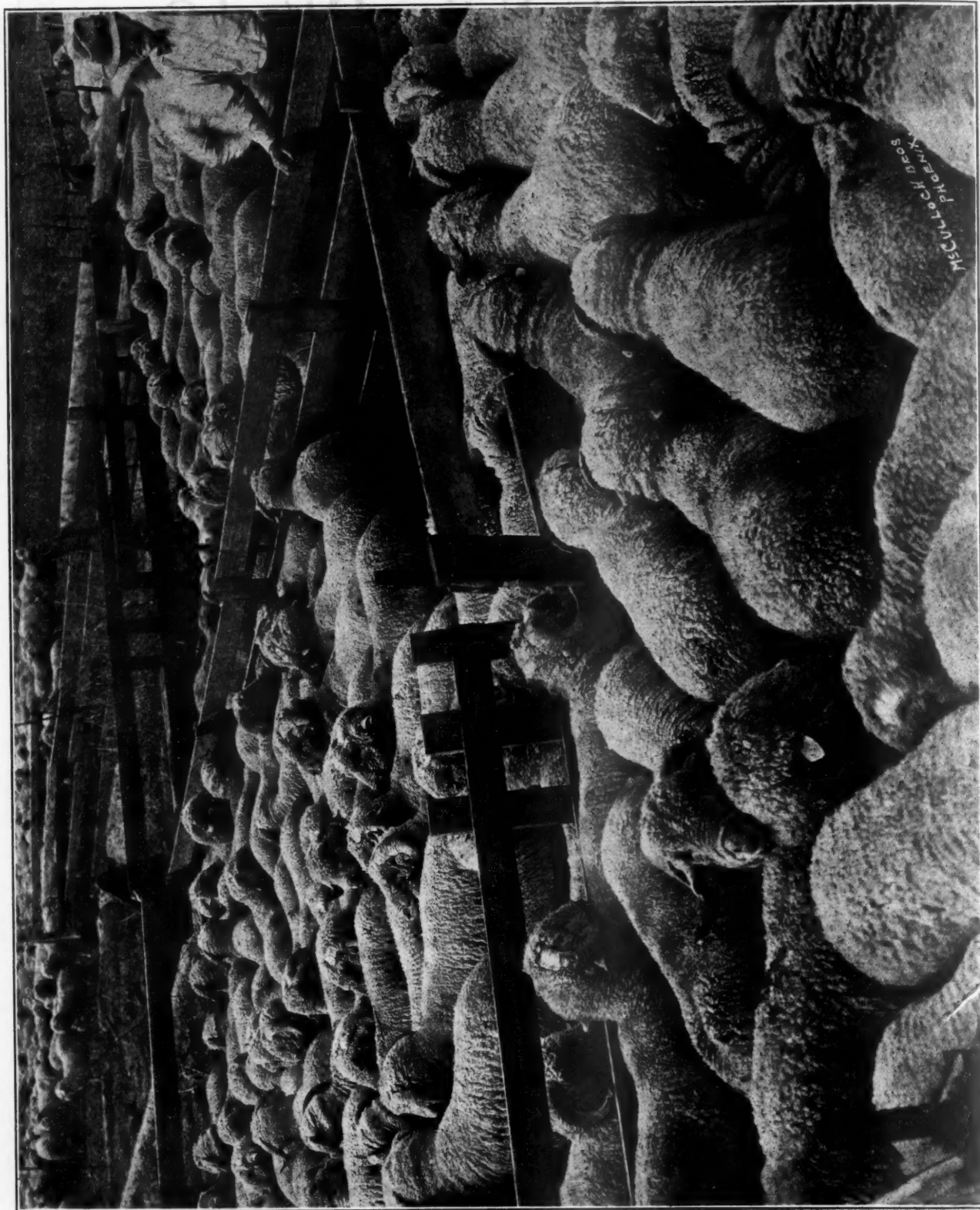
	Page
Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs.....	6
Around the Range Country.....	9
National Wool Marketing Corporation News Bulletin.....	21
With the Women's Auxiliaries.....	29
Lamb Market Affairs.....	33

Special Articles

Sheep Scab in Farm States.....	7
Government Beef Grading.....	8
The Colorado Convention.....	11
An Excursion in Finance.....	14
Selling at Auction.....	15
Wyoming Wool Growers' Annual Meeting.....	16
August Is National Beef Month.....	18
Arizona's Jubilee Convention.....	19
The Wool Clip of 1936.....	26
World Wool Supply Lower in 1936-37.....	26
Winners in Meat Essay and Poster Contest.....	26
Meat—An Important Article in the Diet.....	27
Depressions—Old and New.....	28
High Premiums Offered at Frontier Centennial.....	28
Cooperative Wildlife Program in Nine States.....	30
Field Day of Grazing Studies.....	30
The 1936 Lamb Crop.....	31
American Woolen Company Doubles Profit.....	32

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. Non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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RAMBOUILLET RAMS
For Sale in Carload Lots

The Gate Run As They Came in to be Shorn at Eleven Months, on February 22nd, 1936.
OVER THIRTY YEARS BREEDING IN ARIZONA

Write or Wire for Prices
T. J. HUDSPETH
Seligman, Arizona Box 27

HAMPSHIRE - - CORRIEDALES RAMBOUILLETS

REGISTERED RAMS AND EWES
SINGLE STUDS OR CARLOTS
MALCOLM MONCREIFFE
Polo Ranch, Big Horn, Wyoming

See Our En-
tries at the
National Ram
Sale.



We topped the
California Ram
Sale in Corrie-
dale and Hamp-
shire Studs.

A Hampshire Stud Ram for the National
Ram Sale



A pen of five registered Corriedale Rams Entered in the National
Ram Sale

ROMELDALES.....

The Dual Purpose Sheep
Quality Lambs — Quality Wool
50 HEAD IN THE NATIONAL RAM SALE



Part of Our Consignment to the National Ram Sale

Future competition in American production of all kinds will be the keenest in history, and based on volume, quality and cost of production. Breed for volume and quality production which will give you in dollars and cents sales the largest return possible from your sheep business. Popular wool always pays its share in cost of production and profit. 56 to 60 wools are always in demand. Ewes shearing 10½ pounds of long staple combing wool that shrinks 42 per cent and at a grease price of 37c per pound, mean an average return for wool of \$3.88 per ewe. Prepare for the future demands of the sheep business by breeding the kind of sheep for maximum returns in quality lambs and quality wool. Romeldale sheep meet these requirements.

TEHAMA RANCH COMPANY

Gerber, Calif.

Phone Gerber 8

A. T. SPENCER & SONS

MOUNT HAGGIN HAMPSHIRE

Have Won **FIRST** on Get-of-Sire
**Nineteen Times Out of
Twenty-Three Times**

Shown at the Chicago International, Pacific International
and American Royal

They Have Topped the National Ram Sale in Pens of 25 Yearling
Rams for Twenty Consecutive Years.

RESULTS

are what you are
after.. Breed Mount
Haggin Rams.. the
Best are the

CHEAPEST

MOUNT HAGGIN LAND & LIVESTOCK COMPANY

Anaconda, Montana

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Importers and Breeders of High Class
**SUFFOLK and HAMPSHIRE
SHEEP**

See the Two Outstanding Representatives of Our Suffolk Flock at the National Ram Sale: Grand Champion and Reserve Champion at the 1936 Calgary Exhibition.

These Rams were also included in our flock at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto last fall, which won First for Flock, Best Four Lambs, Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion Ewe, Reserve Grand Champion Ram and All First Prizes but one.

E. W. JONES
Supt. Agricultural and Animal
Industry Branch,
C.P.R. Dept. National Resources,
CALGARY, ALTA., CANADA

SUFFOLKS SUPERIOR FOR CROSSBREEDING

Experiment recently conducted by University of Wyoming shows conclusively that where Suffolk rams were used in crossbreeding on western ewes, the lambs were superior to all other crosses in market weight, total gain and average daily gain. Write for Bulletin 210 giving experiment, also list of breeders and literature to Secretary

National Suffolk Sheep Assn.

Pure Bred Live Stock Record Bldg.
Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

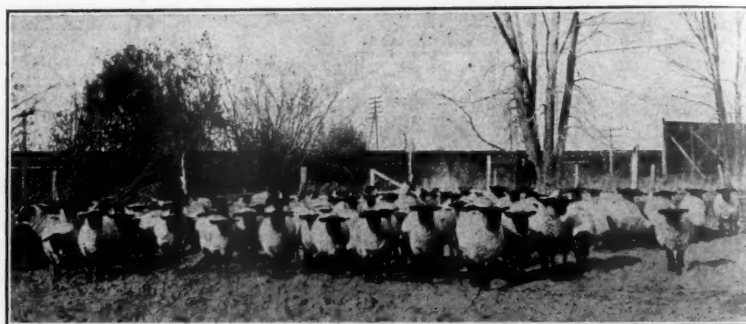
Pure Bred Suffolks For Sale

190 Yearling Ewes	200 Ram Lambs
130 Two-Year-Old Ewes	50 Yearling Rams
100 Three-Year-Old Ewes	230 Ewe Lambs

Will Also Have Usual Number of Entries in the National Ram Sale

My Suffolk Flock is the Result of Fifteen Years' Breeding
from the Best Rams that Could Be Purchased
in This Country.

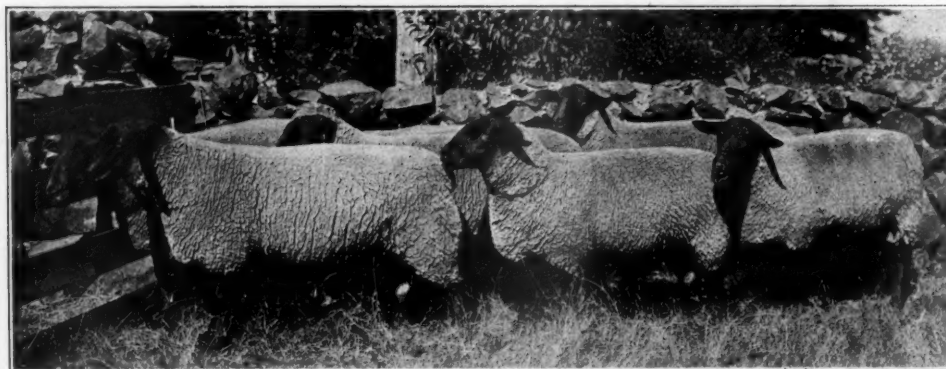
MICHAEL BARCLAY, Blackfoot, Idaho



Some of My Yearling Ewes—Picture Taken at Nine Months.

WALDO HILLS STOCK FARM

TYPE — QUALITY — SIZE



STUD RAMS

This Photo, taken July 26, 1936, Represents Some of Our Consignment to the National Ram Sale. Our Offering This Year Consists of Four Registered Stud Rams and 40 Range Rams. The Top Stud Ram in Our Consignment Was Undeclared Champion Ram at the Leading Livestock Shows of the Pacific Northwest in 1935 as a Lamb—A Real Ram.

FLOYD T. FOX

Silverton, Oregon

Manti Livestock Company

MANTI, UTAH

**Breeders of
Rambouillet Sheep
For Forty Years**

**T. J. ANDERSON, Pres.
L. R. ANDERSON, Secy-Treas.
R. E. L. KENNER, Mgr.**

Rambouillet Rams — Corriedale Crossbred Rams

Raised at An Altitude of 8,000 Feet

**WE HAVE BEEN REGULAR BUYERS OF STUD RAMS FROM THE
LEADING BREEDERS AND THE NATIONAL RAM SALE.**

**SEE OUR RAMBOUILLET AND CORRIEDALE CROSSBRED RAMS
AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE**

Rambouillet And Cross Bred Rams

We offer for 1936 choice yearling range-bred and range-raised Rambouillet and Lincoln Rambouillet Cross Bred Rams.

These rams are smooth, of large size and heavy of bone, with good shearing qualities.

We have a consignment of rams in Buffalo, Wyoming, in charge of Long Bros.; at Piedmont, Wyoming, in charge of Roy R. Moore; and at Elko, Nevada, in charge of Celso Madarieta. Or write, phone or wire us regarding rams at our headquarters ranch near Pendleton.

Car lots a specialty. Prices in reason.

Cunningham Sheep Company

Pendleton, Oregon

Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

Although it had been understood, as announced in the Wool Grower, that the first move toward including grazing lands in the Federal Soil Conservation Program would be a conference of A. A. A. officials with stockmen of the thirteen western states, such conference was canceled and a series of ten state meetings is now almost concluded.

Range Conservation

For this year only privately owned and state grazing lands are eligible for payments for adoption of range conservation methods. Although five months have elapsed, the officials attending the state meetings have announced that no plan has been prepared, as was done for crop lands, but that such is expected to be done through the expression of views and suggestions received at the state meetings.

Unfortunately official expression at some meetings has indicated expectation of assuming necessity of a reduction of 38 per cent in western livestock production as advocated in Senate Document 199.

These various proposals appear to be aiding in the development of more active interest in better range management but too much has been said about reduction of livestock numbers, which arouses fear that the Soil Conservation Program may after all be intended to curtail production, as was attempted under the original Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

Until payments can be offered to users of government owned lands, it probably will not be possible to get a clear expression from the western livestock industry as to whether it desires to be paid for improving the range and to incur the risks of further official direction and control of private enterprises. A group of Utah wool growers recently voted against present acceptance of the plan for private lands.

As officials state, payments will come from general funds of the United States Treasury. The unfortunate fact remains that Secretary Wallace strongly urged the Congress to tax agriculture and livestock to produce the amounts to be paid out, and the question of voting funds and possible special taxes must again come before Congress early next year.

At the end of July, 692 counties in eighteen states had been officially designated as being within the drought area. This classification permits residents of the designated counties to use special freight rates for shipping out livestock or bringing in feed. The reduction for movement of livestock is limited to a single fare rate for a return trip to the new feeding grounds. Eighty-five per cent of regular one-way rates is paid for shipping out and owners may later return their stock on a further payment of 15 per cent.

Drought Relief

Special freight rates on feed still are limited to roughages. Grain, cottonseed meal, or other concentrates must pay customary charges, which means that practically no aid is afforded the range territory in this regard. Government administrators of drought relief have had this matter urged upon their attention, but apparently have not made it an issue with railroad officials.

An office is being maintained in Kansas City for receipt and distribution of information regarding available pasturage and feed supplies, but there has been no attempt to protect drought-stricken areas from the effects of unreasonable advances in prices of feeds.

No cattle or sheep are to be purchased from producers. Contracts between the A. A. A. and three large packers provide for government payments for service of buying drought cattle at the central markets. Support to market prices of such cattle is to be extended to prevent fall of prices below what may be decided to be an unreasonably low level.

The official drought area extends from Montana, Wyoming and Colorado to Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia, including most of the western part of the corn belt. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are affected, but less extensively. The northeast fourth of Iowa is shown by the United States Crop Reporting Board as having favorable corn crop prospects. Two thirds of Nebraska's corn acreage will not produce grain. On July 28, about half the total corn acreage of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and South Dakota was reported as damaged beyond recovery for grain production. Later rains in some sections have produced fair pasturage and rough feed which will be more valuable for lamb fattening than for cattle.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes this significant statement: "The history of the 1934-35 lamb feeding season shows that scarcity and high price of feeds may have much less effect on lamb feeding than on other feeding enterprises."

Support for the range man's position is also found in the fact that a large part of the native lamb crop was forced to early marketing by the drought. The low flesh of these lambs has had a good deal to do with the general upset of lamb values. Also good western ranges will reduce the proportion of feeders from the later shipping sections. The larger lamb crop will be needed to take the place of the greatly reduced marketings of fed cattle and hogs resulting from the short corn crop.

Food Supplies

Any property is worth the price upon which it will earn a fair return over a period of years. In discussion of range land problems, it frequently is said that a stockman can not afford to own the land he uses.

What Price Land?

The success of Texas sheep and cattle raisers disproves that statement. Prices for Texas range lands, at first sight, seem high. Where overpriced, return on cost is impossible, and the lands sooner or later come into the market at a figure that allows profit under good management.

State and federal lands in public land states occasionally come upon the market. Under the amended Taylor Act numerous isolated tracts of the public domain should soon be offered for sale. The Secretary of the Interior will determine the price at which stockmen may buy them. Undoubtedly there will be a wide difference in ideas of value. Stockmen should not repeat former mistakes by paying for additional lands to which access may be secured, but which are not covered by the title received.

The problem of land values still is one of the most serious confronting livestock producers in most of the states. Conditions will not be right until most of the grazing lands come into private ownership at prices based on value of

their forage growth. Only then will there be incentive for proper use and conservation.

Authors of "The Western Range" do not trust private ownership. Undoubtedly, some areas of public lands controlling water or other resources essential to distant communities should be continued under control of agencies of the government. But the public domain, for the most part, and some areas of strictly grazing lands within national forest boundaries should, in the public interest, be permitted to pass to private ownership at prices of actual earning value.

The depression has brought some adjustment in prices of private grazing lands. But it has lessened the probability of the right solution of the problem as it concerns public lands. State and local assessment values still are far out of line.

Responsibility for this part of a sound solution is not upon the Federal Government. In their own interests, the states must deal with it. Reaction from the recent paternalism and extreme policies of government function can be relied upon to bring realization that "economic and social justice" to all can best be attained mainly through land ownership at practical prices.

Sheep Scab in Farm States

SHEEP scab is today non-existent in the range states. Nevertheless shipments of feeder lambs are subject to compulsory dipping in Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota.

In these states officials have refused to recognize certificates of federal veterinarians showing that the lambs are not infected and have not been exposed to scab. The Iowa state veterinarian claims that the disease reached that state through federally inspected stock but such cannot be proven and in all probability is not true.

Federal authorities cannot compel state officials to permit holding of stock for feeding even though certified as clean and healthy. They can, however, compel, if necessary, that federally certified stock be allowed to move interstate to destinations.

In some of the infected farm states it appears that a few cases of scab have been present for some years and unrecognized, or not attended to. Heavy work of state officials in con-

nection with testing for cattle tuberculosis and Bang's disease has placed a big load upon inspectors and scab eradication was neglected until it had become widespread. Eradication in farm flocks is very much more difficult than on the range.

Iowa has stopped all traffic in sheep at the numerous community auctions where inspections of livestock are not made. Under the active steps now being taken it is probable that the states now infected will promptly be cleaned up.

Western sheep owners, state veterinarians and other officials cannot afford to be inattentive to scab even though the territory now is clean. There always is ample work to be done along other lines by both state and federal inspectors, but there always is a chance that scab will be brought in from some unsuspected source and the danger lies in its being unnoticed until it has had considerable spread and requires general dipping to ensure eradication. With the completion of the clean-up campaign in the farm states, the freest possible movement of western feeder lambs soon should be restored and indefinitely maintained.

Fine for Trespass on Taylor District

IN the United States Court at Eureka, California, a fine of \$100 recently was levied upon a stockman for grazing upon California Taylor District Number 2, without having secured a license. The defendant entered a plea of guilty.

In Oregon two cases under the Taylor Act have reached the courts. In the first, transient stockmen who had been denied licenses attacked the constitutionality of the Taylor Act, and their case was dismissed in the Federal District Court. In the other Oregon case, the officials had started proceedings to have removed from the district the livestock of another transient whose application for a license had been refused by the local board. The Wool Grower has not been advised as to whether defendant in this case had appealed from the ruling of the board. Through his attorneys an attempt was made to file a demurrer against the procedure of the officials, but such action was denied in Federal District Court.

Government Beef Grading

A proposal for the grading of all beef and veal and products is contained in H.R. 13022, a bill introduced on the last day of the session of Congress by Honorable Marvin M. Jones of Texas, who is chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

The proposed plan is sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the American National Live Stock Association. The Jones bill was drafted by representatives of these organizations after consultation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Committee on Agriculture is expected to hold public hearings on the bill soon after the 75th Congress convenes on January 5, 1937.

Officers of the National Wool Growers Association were invited to cooperate in the preparation of a bill that would also call for compulsory grading of lamb and mutton. Because the question had not been considered by the association, it was decided to postpone any action regarding the grading of lamb until after the 72nd annual convention scheduled to be held in January, 1937.

The beef grading bill would require that all carcasses, cuts, or products of beef and veal be graded under the supervision of graders employed or licensed by the Department of Agriculture and in accordance with uniform standards of classification and grade to be set up by the Department. Such grading would be compulsory in respect to all beef, veal and products moving in interstate commerce and within the District of Columbia or any territory or possession.

The bill carries the following declaration:

Sec. 3. It is hereby declared that transactions involving slaughtering of livestock, the preparation, marketing, sale, and distribution in commerce of products, are affected with a public interest; that the classification and sale of products according to kind, class, grade, and other characteristics affect the values thereof and the values of livestock owned by growers or feeders of livestock; that without uniform standards of classification, grading and

designation, honesty and completeness of information is lacking and it is impossible for consumers to be assured of the quality of the products purchased; that without standards, grading and designation the prices of products and livestock are susceptible to speculation, manipulation, and control, which are detrimental to product consumers, livestock producers, and persons handling products in commerce; that such practices constitute a burden upon commerce which adversely affects the normal movements and value of livestock and products in commerce, and makes the use of uniform standards for product grades and grading imperative for the protection of product consumers, livestock producers, and persons engaged in distributing products in commerce and the public interest therein.

There has always been a question in my mind as to the benefit received by consumers from the rather extensive grading and stamping of fresh meats that is now being carried on. Last year the graders employed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics placed stamps showing the grades under government standards upon 268

million pounds of beef, three million pounds of veal, 17 million pounds of lamb, and two million pounds of pork. This grading and stamping according to government standards was largely in connection with the higher grades. It is being done mainly on the request of such purchasers as dining car companies, hotels, steamship companies, public institutions and government agencies. Some packers request the service on supplies sold to retailers who feature high quality meats that show the government grade stamp.

In addition to the government grade, sixteen packers stamped their own trademarks last year on nearly 600 million pounds of beef. The government-graded beef totaled 268 million pounds in 1935. Of this, nearly all was "choice beef." It is the buyers of high quality beef that ask for official stamping. In all, 32.4 per cent of the 1936 beef supply will be graded and stamped either by packers or government officials. Swift and Company have announced that over one third of all beef and lamb sold by them is branded to show its grade. This includes 95 per cent of the higher quality meats.

Dependable branding or stamping of the quality grade upon carcasses or cuts makes it possible for retailers or other large buyers to purchase by contract or over the telephone on the basis of grade without visiting the coolers or branch houses. In that respect it is doing a real service. To what extent consumers look for, or find, the grade stamp upon the small cuts purchased for family use is not clear. Although the government stamp or packer trademark is run along the full length of the backs of carcasses, cutting on the block does not always leave the full mark on such cuts as steaks or chops, though it should do so upon roasts. Necessary trimming of cuts often makes it impossible to have the grade stamp show when the meat reaches the kitchen.

The rapid growth in demand for graded meats shows that the practice has advantages and it is not likely that all the gain goes to the purchasers. Packers are undoubtedly finding bene-

(Continued on page 32)

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

Ram Sales

Oregon, Pendleton—August 22
NATIONAL RAM SALE, SALT LAKE
—August 25-26
Southern Oregon, Klamath Falls—
September 1
Wyoming, Casper—September 22-23

Shows

Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Ore.—October 3-10
Fort Worth Frontier Centennial Live Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Texas—October 3-11
Texas Centennial Sheep and Goat Show, Dallas—October 29-November 6
American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City—October 17-24
Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show—Omaha, Nebr.—October 25-31
Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles, Calif.—November 14-21
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago—November 28-December 5
Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah—January 8-14, 1937
Denver Stock Show, Denver—January 16-23, 1937
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Texas—March 12-21, 1937

Conventions

California Wool Growers, San Francisco—November 19-20

Around the Range Country

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the name of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of July.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, and while local precipitation occurred which was beneficial to the range, the state generally has been desiccated appreciably, and is now in need of generous and general rains. Range forage has already ceased to grow at the lower levels and forage is only fair to good over the western and southern range areas. Water holes and smaller streams have gone dry in many sections. Livestock on mountain ranges, however, are generally in excellent condition, but they will of necessity be withheld from the lower ranges as long as weather permits.

Ross

July has been a very hot and dry month here and range feed is short, just about 50 per cent of normal.

The lamb yield in this section is about 10 per cent larger than it was last year. Some feeder lambs, both wethers and mixed bunches of ewes and wethers, have been contracted at 7½ cents, but there has been no activity in straight ewe lambs.

Moore Sheep Co.

MONTANA

Exceptionally warm weather prevailed much of the time, inducing high rates of evaporation and transpiration. Showers were frequent and well dis-

tributed, but they were not heavy; consequently range forage has not done well at the lower elevations and more rain is needed to bring the native forage crop up to normal. In the mountains, however, conditions are better, and most livestock are in satisfactory condition, where utilizing the mountain forage. A light second cutting of alfalfa is being taken early in hopes of a better third crop than usual. Water supplies are dwindling, to the dismay of some ranchmen, who are diligently developing new supplies wherever possible. Livestock continue to depreciate in eastern counties, and a considerable movement has already been reported.

Craig

Range feed has cured up three weeks earlier than usual as a result of the very dry weather we have been having. Feed on the summer range has been fair along the mountains, but the grasshopper crop has been very plentiful which has not helped matters any.

On account of storms during April, the number of lambs saved this year is about 10 per cent smaller than that of 1935. Contracts have been made at 7½ and 8 cents for all kinds of feeder lambs, while the latter figure is named in contracts for straight ewes.

We own our own range and therefore have no regulation but our own to meet.

W. C. Gillette Co.

IDAHO

Temperatures were much above normal throughout the state, though the second week during a rainy period was much cooler. Forage, grasses and other plants, particularly at the intermediate and higher elevations, made steady growth and furnished ample sustenance for livestock. Farm pastures were not so well watered, however, and the domestic flocks and herds would now be improved by additional rains locally. Fairly good hay crops have matured, the second alfalfa harvest having already begun. Haying was hindered in many localities by showers.

Mackay

Weather and feed conditions are rather unfavorable (July 29), being hot and dry with only a few scattered showers.

There was an increase in the number of lambs docked over last year, but owing to bad spring weather and coyotes, which seem to be gaining ground in this country, I doubt if there will be any more lambs shipped to market than in 1935. There has also been a heavy loss in breeding ewes through coyotes and other causes.

Lambs on the higher range have made favorable gains. Some contracts on the feeder end have been made at 7 to 8 cents.

No grazing districts have been established here, but nearly all stockmen are in favor of some kind of range control, as coyote sheep outfits, having no respect for the rights of others, have caused a great deal of trouble.

Nearly all of the Custer County wool moved early to buyers at around 30 cents, but a few small clips were consigned.

Hay and grain crops are below expectations on account of the water shortage.

We need more trappers to combat the coyote or our loss in sheep will be unbearable.

Thatcher Kimball

Soda Springs

Frequent rains which were quite heavy in the mountains have made abundant feed. Many springs, dry for two or three years, are now flowing on the summer range.

Haven't heard of any contracting in feeder lambs. A few yearling ewes sold, shearing-corral delivery, at \$8; for August delivery, \$9.25. There is about a half million pounds of wool still in first hands here.

There is very little public domain grazing land in this district and no re-

ductions of importance have been made in grazing allotments on the national forest.

A. J. Knollin

WASHINGTON

Warm weather through the month, and showers in nearly all sections during the first two weeks, made this a fairly favorable month for livestock interests. Hay was harvested in excellent condition, as a result of clear, settled weather. East of the Cascades, however, especially over the lower areas, soils have dried out materially and good rains are needed to bring on the autumn forage. However, the water table has remained rather high and forage has not dwindled as rapidly as it would have done with water farther from the grass roots.

Spokane

Weather and feed conditions have been good to excellent during the month of July, better by 25 per cent at least than for two or three years previous. The summer range has been good, but is beginning to get dry (July 25).

X.

McCall

The mountain ranges are very good (July 10). While the spring ranges dried up fairly early, the summer feed has been better than for several years past. The excessive amount of feeding in the late winter and spring will bring our production costs up considerably this year.

Quarterblood and three-eighths wool, with a shrinkage up to 60 per cent, was taken by wool dealers at 28 to 30 cents in this district. I haven't heard of any lamb contracting yet around here.

Losses in lambs from coyotes this spring were considerably higher than in previous years.

G. E. McDougal

OREGON

Seasonal to abnormally high temperatures prevailed, the warm weather being confined to the latter half of the month. Showers were frequent during

the first half of the month, though not heavy at any time; and the latter half of the month was dry everywhere. Evaporation was rapid and surface water supplies were depleted appreciably, leaving the country generally rather dry at the end of the month. Pasturage, however, has held out unusually well, and livestock are generally in good to excellent condition. A good second hay crop matured and was harvested in the warmer sections.

Dayville

Feed conditions are above normal (July 12), with good summer range and fair prospects for fall feed.

Most of the 1936 wool has been sold within a price range of 25 to 32 cents, and feeder lambs are contracted up to 7½ cents, f.o.b. shipping point, for September delivery. We had a smaller lamb crop this year and it was about twenty days behind that of 1935.

The coyotes are the worst we have had in years. They are killing the lambs right now on the summer range and I do not know what our losses will be by the end of the season.

Our operating costs have risen by about 15 per cent this year.

Jas. Cant

CALIFORNIA

This was a comparatively warm month, though temperatures were not excessively high, except in the southern interior valleys. Precipitation, as usual, was light, excepting for local thunder showers in the mountain areas. Pastures have continued fair on the ranches and forage is fair to good on the mountains. As a consequence, livestock have continued in thriving condition. A little hay was damaged toward the middle of the month by showers in the northern districts, but generally hay crops have been good and were gathered with safety.

Fresno

Summer range conditions have been very good, with an abundance of feed (July 27) and good prospects for the future.

For the past two years we have had

a hundred per cent lamb crop. This year all our lambs sold straight at 8½ cents on April 18. Ewe lambs have been contracted at \$7 a head.

Medium fine wool sold here at 28 cents a pound.

J. M. Urrutia

NEVADA

Temperatures were appreciably higher than usual through the month, except that the second week was much cooler. Rains were frequent and fairly general, this being a very favorable month on grazing ranges at all elevations. Forage has continued good to excellent in the mountains and livestock without exception have done well. A little flood damage was recorded and haying was delayed at times, when slight damage occurred to the hay crop. Only a few localities indicate that additional rains would be beneficial at the present time.

UTAH

Unusually warm weather prevailed through the month, excepting during the second week. Showers were frequent and well distributed, leaving range conditions the best in several years. Owing to the unusually warm weather, moisture supplies were rapidly depleted, and a few localities at the lower elevations would now be benefited by additional rains. Forage on the winter desert is generally much better than for some years and forage on the mountains has continued excellent. Cattle and sheep are mostly in thriving condition. A light first crop of alfalfa was harvested, and a light second crop is maturing.

COLORADO

Temperatures ranged from four to eight degrees above normal through the month, excepting during the second week, which was abnormally cool because of copious rains. Eastern counties have suffered a rather serious drought, being relieved only locally and at long intervals of time. The second alfalfa harvest is well along in the Arkansas Valley, and hay harvest-

(Continued on Page 40)



G. N. WINDER
New President, Colorado Wool Growers
Association

The Colorado Convention



W. C. OSBORN
Secretary of the Colorado Association

COLORADO wool growers were in quite optimistic mood as they gathered for their association's annual convention, which was held at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, July 23-25. Secretary Osborn had prepared a three-day program which provided speakers on practically all of the national and local problems now concerning the wool growers. Colorado sheep population is located chiefly on the western side of the Continental Divide, but among the 200 members present there was quite a sprinkling from the eastern counties and from the feeding areas located in the San Luis Valley.

After eight years' service, President James G. Brown asked to be allowed to retire. He was succeeded by Norman G. Winder of Hayden, Colorado. L. B. Sylvester was continued as first vice president, and Louis Love of Grand Junction was elected as second vice president. In the meeting of the executive committee which followed the convention, no official action was taken regarding the position of secretary, but it was understood that Mr. Osborn would continue to give the association his services at least until such time as some of the important undertakings

inaugurated by the association during the past year shall have been carried nearer to completion.

The actions of the convention of greatest interest to wool growers of other states are covered in the following paragraphs:

1. The adoption of a resolution recommending the passage of federal legislation "which will recognize the right to graze upon public lands as a vested right," and condemning "the practice of the Forest Service in taking from present permittees a portion of the grazing permits for redistribution to new users." The committee report, which also included a presentation of legal and common law aspects affecting permanency of grazing permits, was signed by L. B. Sylvester, Dan H. Hughes, Charles Marshall, Ed E. Mills, Paul Jensen, Burt E. Haigler, and John F. White.

2. G. N. Winder presented a report, unanimously adopted, through which the association favored, for the present, the administration of forest grazing and of the Taylor Act by two separate government departments as is now being done. The report took the ground that these services should not be combined until there is legislation to properly protect and perpetuate the rights, both upon the national forests and the public domain, of the established livestock owners. Taking a firm stand upon the recognition of prior use in distributing Taylor permits, the association voted to cooperate fully with the present

administration for the completion of the system of control and adjudication of the rights. Through the report of the same committee the association objected to the establishment of a proposed national monument in northwestern Colorado, eastern Utah and southern Wyoming, and also opposed activities of the Biological Survey in developing feeling for the establishment of such national monument.

3. Through the report of the committee on predatory animals, it was resolved that the Federal Government should appropriate from forest grazing fees a sufficient amount for complete control of predatory animals on forest lands. It was agreed that until such action shall be taken, provision should be made by the Colorado legislature for a levy of six mills per dollar of the assessed valuation of sheep, such fund to be used for cooperative work of the Biological Survey.

4. Reports had reached the convention that the federal officials handling the drought question contemplated moving large numbers of cattle and sheep into the western Colorado range area. Strong opposition was taken to such proceeding. It was urged that the proper method of disposing of drought-stricken stock should be by government purchase and slaughter for distribution through relief agencies.

5. Thanks of the convention was voted to the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the Denver Post, and the Denver Rocky Mountain News for their recent activities in connection with the Eat-More-Lamb

Campaign initiated by the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association. Appreciation was also extended to the Safeway-Piggly Wiggly organization of Colorado for similar assistance.

6. Mr. Sidney McIntyre presented the report of the committee on taxes, which stated "that it is the desire and wish of this association and its members that there be strict economy in government rather than excessive spending, that a well-governed nation is the least governed, and that all branches of the government should immediately desist from making extravagant and excessive expenditures above what are necessary under the ordinary conception of governmental functions."

7. The report of the committee on lamb and wool marketing as adopted called for the appointment of a committee to study possibilities of more equitable distribution of lamb shipments. It was also suggested that tangible support be given to the promotional work conducted by the Colorado Lamb Feeders Association.

8. The convention voted in favor of legislation which would more properly inform consumer-buyers regarding the content of fabrics represented to be made of wool. The work of the Associated Wool Industries was strongly endorsed, and it was recommended that contributions to its support be made by dealers and manufacturers according to tonnage. Members of the association were urged to aid in the general collection of the 10 cents per bag which dealers are now being asked to collect from the growers for the support of the wool promotion work.

9. The Secretary's report carried a detailed statement of association income and expenditures since January 1, 1935. The Colorado Association receives its support chiefly through some thirteen local associations, most of which are comprised of users of individual forests. From these associations a total of \$2500 had been received for 1936 work. Secretary Osborn also reported that through a campaign conducted last spring, owners of 400,000 sheep had signed agreements authorizing wool dealers to make deductions from the sale of clips for the work of the Colorado Association. Only a part of the money so arranged for had been received at the time of the convention, but the Secretary was optimistic that it would result in adequate support. A few of the local associations reported that they had satisfactory arrangements with bankers and other loan agencies in their communities for securing the necessary collections from growers. Mr. Osborn's report also included a statement and estimate showing that the minimum financial advantage received by each wool grower as a result of association work amounts to 30 cents per head per year. It was the Secretary's opinion that during the last eight years, the actual advantage had been at least double this figure.

The objects of the association were set forth as follows:

First—To fully cooperate with the National Wool Growers Association in its work on national problems. To furnish adequate, competent man power and Colorado's share of cash necessary to maintain the National Association.

Second—To be on the alert at all times to counteract any move in legislation or otherwise to lower the tariff on wool and meat.

Third—To relieve the sheepman of this state of the entire burden of the control of predatory animals. More of the expense should be borne by the federal and state governments and the costs of such control should be distributed among all who are benefited by such control—all other classes of stock owners and especially those interested in the protection and promotion of wild life.

Fourth—To promote an increased consumption of wool and by advertising to establish the true merits of wool before the American consuming public. By cooperating with Associated Wool Industries and any other means of accomplishing this purpose.

Fifth—To do our part in the "Eat More Lamb" campaign in conjunction with the Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association and the National Meat Board. To be in a position in years of a long crop of lambs to do the necessary advertising to increase the consumption to equal the overproduction.

Sixth—To convince the public and the departments at Washington that the established sheep owner who has continually used the forest or the public domain has a vested right therein and should have more consideration and at least an equal voice in the formulating of rules and regulations governing these rights.

Seventh—An immediate allotment of the public domain in a just and fair manner recognizing the vested rights of sheepmen. Allotments shall be stable and secure to the operator and not subject to change or cuts for redistribution.

Eighth—To secure for the established sheep growers something more than temporary, undetermined forest permits. They should be long-term and renewable without cuts for redistribution.

The Program

In his forceful and comprehensive presidential address, Mr. Brown dwelt at length upon the work done by the National Association in connection with national legislative proposals and through the executive departments of the government. It was his opinion that in proportion to the investments in their business, wool growers pay

less for needed representation in national and state affairs than is required from members of any other industry. In commenting upon the present value of the protective wool tariff, the President also went into some detail in explanation of the criticism of the trade agreements as developed and defended by Secretaries Hull and Wallace. He cited the effect upon the wool industry of the growing increase in imports of wool textiles from Japan made possible through the inadequacy of the present cloth duties to protect American factory and range workers.

In touching upon the public lands question, Mr. Brown took issue with the expressions of the officials recently printed in Senate Document 199, particularly in their condemnation of methods of utilizing private lands. He expressed optimism as to the final working out of the Taylor Grazing Act when its administration shall have been more removed from political consideration. J. N. Darling, former chief of the Biological Survey and author of the proposal to remove livestock from government lands, was excoriated by Mr. Brown in a very decisive manner.

Appreciation of the work of the Farm Credit Administration was expressed, and a strong plea was made by Mr. Brown for the continuation of livestock loans with F.C.A. agencies rather than the returning of them to banks of deposit, which it was asserted cannot be relied upon to maintain credit through periods of emergency.

Congressman Edward T. Taylor, author of the Taylor Grazing Act, appeared before the convention on the first day and spoke chiefly in reference to the administration of the public domain. Mr. Taylor is strongly convinced that the plan of home rule through local advisory boards is satisfactory and effective, and indicated that continued success of this method would result in the adoption of a similar plan by the Forest Service or possibly consolidation of the two grazing administrations in the Department of the Interior. Mr. Taylor also deplored the popular custom of asking assistance from Washington on all sorts of questions and stated that he was of the opinion that lowering of taxes

could not be expected until there was a change of public attitude on this question. He also expressed approval of the principle of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1934.

W. E. Riter, Colorado representative of the Biological Survey, explained the operations of the present Colorado law under which the four-mill tax is levied for cooperative work with the Survey. The federal appropriation for the state is sufficient to furnish supervision, equipment for all hunters, and all overhead expense, but after meeting this obligation the remaining federal funds are sufficient to furnish only five to seven regular hunters in the state. Colorado has no predatory animal hunters employed under relief funds, but under federal and state funds last year a total of 5321 predatory animals was reported as taken. In addition to the present number of hunters, at least thirty-five more would be required to keep predatory animals within reasonable check. In Colorado, as in other states during recent years, the reduced number of federal and state hunters and the great decline in local fur hunters have enabled the coyotes to increase in numbers and activity.

Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association spoke of many activities of his office that have been carried on in cooperation with the National Wool Growers Association. He also referred especially to this year's imports of Canadian cattle permitted under the trade agreement with that country, and explained the effect upon prices. The cattlemen's association is also active in an attempt to raise the present 6-cent rate of duty on imports of canned beef. The equivalent of over 300,000 head of cattle has been imported as canned beef this year. The duty is not relatively as high as the prescribed duty on live cattle or frozen beef because of the fact that the canned product represents only the edible material without waste of any kind.

Secretary Marshall went into detail regarding the present high effectiveness of the import duties on wool and explained that none of the recently arranged trade agreements with foreign

countries have directly affected lamb or wool. The possibilities in the Argentine situation were presented and some fears expressed that the next session of Congress might be persuaded to enact the Argentine Sanitary Convention, which has been pending in the United States since May, 1935, and the approval of which would have the effect of nullifying Section 306 of the present tariff law. This section prohibits the importation of animals or fresh or frozen meat from countries in which the foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist.

Among other speakers on the opening day of the convention were former president R. E. Sellers, former vice president Clair Hotchkiss, and Charles Redd, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Mr. Redd suggested that local advisory boards in the Taylor Grazing districts are in many cases too large and too subject to local influences in the handling of applications for permits.

Addresses regarding credits and the work of Production Credit Associations were delivered by D. L. Mullenbore of the Wichita Branch of the Farm Credit Administration, and Frank Butcher of the same organization.

Mike Hayes, sheep commission salesman at the Denver Market, discussed lamb promotion, particularly with reference to the cooking school held in Denver some weeks ago. L. M. Pexton, general manager of the Denver Stock Yards, in discussing market conditions, threw out a personal suggestion that yardage charges might be placed on a basis of one cent per head for each cent of the current market price. This would mean that at a ten-cent lamb market the yardage charges would be ten cents per head. Other addresses were delivered by Edward Wentworth of Armour and Company, and A. J. Alexander, director of public relations of the Safeway-Piggly Wiggly Stores.

On Saturday, the closing day, L. L. Douglas, assistant regional forester from Denver, presented statistics regarding livestock grazing permits in Colorado. In connection with the game situation, Mr. Douglas exploded the prevalent idea that sheep grazing in-

terferes with deer population. From figures covering all of the Colorado forests, he showed that in many cases the largest number of deer were counted on forests having the largest number of sheep.

He was followed by Archie D. Ryan, deputy director of the Division of Grazing of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Ryan explained that the six Colorado districts now created embrace six and one-half million acres. In this area there have been issued 2,155 licenses for 719,000 sheep and 231,000 cattle. He argued strongly for the advantages of local advisory boards. While many of the audience agreed with him, a few cases appeared in which stockmen have not been satisfied with rulings of their local boards with reference to the giving of permits. It was stated from the floor that in the case of one Colorado district, permittees whose commensurate property was located more than thirty-five miles from the district would not be considered under the local rule as entitled to the same consideration as others located nearby, but having no better qualifications with respect to priority and commensurate property. Mr. Ryan's answer was that if such unfair rulings actually were made, the permittee affected had recourse to an appeal from the ruling of his board.

Government Land Buying

A total of 95 million acres of land has been bought or optioned by the Resettlement Administration at Washington, D. C. It is believed that deals have been closed and payment made on about one half of this acreage. The largest purchases have been made in Montana.

Details of prices paid and locations of lands taken over have not yet been given out, though it is stated that further appropriations will be asked for placing settlers on the lands. However, it is well known that much of the land purchased has been shown to be unsuitable for farming and probably will be returned to grazing under separate leases to stockmen or by inclusion in Taylor Grazing districts.

An Excursion in Finance

By William Sharp

Part Three

IN THE sheep business a million-dollar loan looms up like an elephant in a lambing shed. And yet, once you start working on a string of sheep loans the first thing you know you are on your second million. They pile up that fast. But your renewals are staring you in the face, and you have to show speed. I noticed a picture of your banker on the front page today. He was in a bathing suit under a Honolulu headline. Under one arm he carried one of those surfboards, the other clung tenaciously to a mariner's compass and ukelele. He is probably leaving Honolulu. So you'd better finish your loan experiments before he hits a continent with a telegraph office.

You've sort of unified your different outfits now, and your next task is to determine whether or not you can carry this unit idea over into the cash department. Always remember your charts. They've been your best friend and held your securities in plain sight. Counting your loans one by one you find that you have just 35 clients, 35 wool growers whose credits are in your keeping. The amounts of their loans vary greatly, naturally, as do also their ratios of loan security. Here you have a loan of fifty thousand with quick assets appraised at a hundred and fifty. A ratio of three to one. Here is another, the loan being for eighteen thousand and the assets thirty-six. A two-to-one ratio. That these borrowers can not become signatory to any agreement that might create a joint indebtedness, secured by their combined assets, is quite obvious. Nevertheless, if you will approach this thing from the right angle you may be able to work out something practical.

You will need the full cooperation of your wool grower friends. That should be easy. Better send out an invitation and have them come in for another feed. That's one way you can get them to come, for nature has en-

dowed them with a generous capacity for food.

At the right moment you spring your idea of organized credit. One thing in your favor here is that your guests well know the value of organization. If it were not for organization the whole sheep industry today would be in the hands of only the Navajo Indians. So the boys will be listening plenty when you outline a way to organize their dollars. One weakness unavoidably present in livestock loans is that no way is provided for intelligent liquidation in the event the unexpected happens and such a loan turns sour. Only too often a hasty liquidation brings about entirely unjustifiable losses. That is one thing you can definitely and absolutely avoid. You can provide a safety factor here that will positively guarantee an orderly liquidation. Ordinarily, the underwriter of a defaulting loan merely pays off the outstanding notes and retires that credit from circulation. He may have his lap piled full of various assets, but it's something like having a custard pie, of which you expected to get only your own slice, spilled in your lap. It creates a terrible waste of pie, if you get what I mean.

Here is one way to get at this thing. Suppose you agree with your wool growers that the credits then represented at your table shall not be increased by the admission of any further loans. Then, upon making out your renewal notes, let each borrower sign a separate note bearing no interest, payable on demand, for ten per cent of the amount of his loan. I'll mention the payee of these notes presently. Then let the thirty-five assembled borrowers elect an inspection committee of three members, two of whom shall retire each year and two new members elected to fill their places, no member to serve more than two consecutive years. This committee will inspect every loan, count and appraise the security—not in a body, but each man to take a string of loans, and then swap string when renewals come up.

You can have your own inspector to check their inspections here and there; but you need have no uneasiness, for these men know their stuff and will give you really dependable reports, stressing the important features of each loan.

The notes above mentioned will be made payable to this committee, one of the committee acting as treasurer. Should the total of the thirty-five loans amount to a million dollars, then these notes would total one hundred thousand dollars. The committee, it is agreed, shall be adjudged competent receivers to exercise the rights of the mortgagee and take over for liquidation any and all assets that may be involved in any defaulting loan. The committee's first duty is to get an accurate check on the assets. If they must be sold, perhaps a sale can be made to some member of their own associates; and any deficit be paid out of the hundred thousand collected on the heretofore mentioned notes. Each member—for this is practically an association now—will be charged his pro-rata of the loss, depending on the amount of his own loan, and the balance returned to him.

What you have done here really amounts to a shifting of a great part of the responsibility for the safety of these credits onto the shoulders of the borrowers themselves. Their ten per cent notes take the place of the paid up capital, in the case of a loan company, or the assets of a bank, when such loans are underwritten by one of such institutions. You still will have to underwrite their paper, but practically all the risk has been assumed by the borrowers. Don't think for one moment that this procedure makes these credits more expensive. These paid-up capitals, and bank assets, must show a profit somewhere, and the only real use they have is to act as a guarantee for such loans as come under their protective wing. This plan may not operate to decrease interest charges, but it should make for a very ready acceptance everywhere of these credits. In other words, it should tend to "make money easier."

To sum up, your loans now have a ten per cent additional collateral

guarantee. You have a very dependable inspection service; and you have a liquidation program ready to operate, like a fire-wagon in case of a fire, in the event of an emergency.

Then you—hold on a minute. Here is a wire from your banker friend. He's gone and broke a world's record. A steamer picked him up in mid-ocean, more distant from dry land than any man ever traveled on a surfboard. He

still had his ukelele, but he'd passed through a famine and had devoured the strings. Here is his message:

"Hold everything Stop You are rocking the boat Stop Am coming in on the next plane."

Well, if you have your dinner now, you'll have to serve three portions on an extra plate.

Editor's Note: This is the last of a series of three articles dealing with cooperative financing for sheepmen.

SELLING AT AUCTION

By A. W. Thompson

THE word "auction" is derived from the Latin word *auctio*, meaning an increase or an enhancement; hence the name has been applied to the public sale of property at which people bid against one another.

It is interesting to know that the auction method is an extremely old and long-established custom in the disposition of property. According to history auctions existed at least 500 years before the time of Christ. Herodotus describes the customs which prevailed in Babylonian villages of disposing of the maidens in marriage by delivering them to the highest bidders in an assembly held annually for that purpose.

Public auctions were a common practice among the Romans at an early date. History reveals the fact that the treasurer of the Roman Empire sold military booty and prisoners of war at auction. From reliable authority we gather the entire Roman Empire was one time sold at auction. Most sources of information dwell extensively upon the fact that the auction method was the Roman method of judging values.

England used the auction method at an early date. By an act of William the Third in 1689 this method was prescribed for the selling of goods and merchandise imported from the East Indies. A few years later, about 1700, Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale College, and one time Governor in the East Indies sold goods he shipped to England, by auction.

So you see the auction system has served mankind for a long period of time and it will continue in operation as long as men buy and sell and trade and barter. There is hardly one portion of our great country in which property owners are not benefited and served by its existence. Whether it be the selling of livestock, real estate, jewelry, merchandise, paintings, rugs, antiques, fruit, wool, tobacco or what not a certain amount of competition is brought together that cannot be assembled by any other agency. Every day of the year millions of dollars' worth of the commodities above mentioned pass under the auction hammer. Most of the purebred livestock of England, Scotland and the United States and Canada is sold at auction. Nearly all the horses that go to market are sold at auction. Feeder cattle and hog auctions are gaining in numbers. The tobacco of the South is sold at

auction. Great fur auctions are held in St. Louis and other large cities. Rare books, fine works of art, such as paintings and antiques, find new owners through the auction sale and so the story goes.

Much of the fat stock of the British Isles is disposed of at great daily auctions to the satisfaction of all concerned. I predict that in no great distant future our great central markets will establish the auction system of selling all classes of livestock. The commission firms of these markets will continue their operations as at present in so far as the soliciting of business for their firms and market is concerned but will consign their offerings through the auction ring. By that method the seller feels that the highest possible bid has been obtained in an open and competitive market. I also feel certain that it will bring about an increase of receipts at the big central markets. It has been proved beyond a question of doubt that the seller likes to dispose of his product at auction. Then why isn't it merely following the practices of good business to supply the service he wants and desires?

I believe that buyers prefer to buy at auction because it gives them a chance to measure values. An opportunity is offered to compare each lot being sold with those that have previously passed through the ring. The price is publicly announced and the buyer's name is called. The seller believes it to be a fair method since his property is thus offered to the public in open competition. He is sure of the market price that day whether it be an up or a down market.

Since the auction has so conclusively proved its worth in selling so many of the world's marketable commodities, including the wools of Australia, New Zealand and England, I see no reason why the wool growers of the United States cannot successfully operate upon a like basis. A wanted and needed service is being supplied. The auction way does offer a measure of values in open competition.

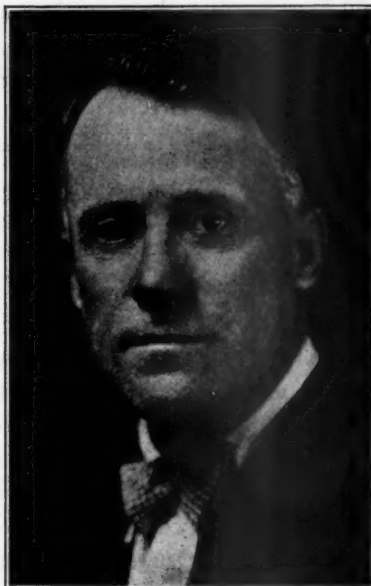
Mr. Arthur W. Thompson, who has briefly covered the topic of auction selling in this article, has wielded the hammer at the National Ram Sale since 1929. In this year's sale, to be held August 25 and 26, at the Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, 2000 rams of quality will pass through the ring. Messrs. S. W. McClure and E. O. Walter, veterans in the auction ring of the National Ram Sale, will also serve again this year.

Wyoming Wool Growers' Annual Meeting

OVER 300 hopeful Wyoming wool growers gathered for their thirty-second annual convention, which was held at Sheridan, Wyoming, July 29-31.

The vicinity of Sheridan and all of the state eastward is in the throes of a serious drought, with large shipments of cattle and sheep being made to feed supplies in other states. On the western slope of the Big Horn Mountains, and also the southwestern part of the state along the Union Pacific Railway, feed conditions were reported as quite satisfactory. Lamb contracting, which had reached considerable proportions in some parts of the state, had been discontinued at the time of the convention, though growers were still hopeful of obtaining the same prices as were paid earlier for feeder lambs.

In times past, the Editor of the Wool Grower has been corrected for assuming that the Wyoming people take their politics lightly. The present convention brought out a goodly number of federal and state office holders, and discussions were sharp and serious. Nevertheless, good feeling prevailed. It is plain, however, that political aspects of the agricultural and livestock situation are going to be thoroughly aired and discussed. Congressman Paul R. Greever delivered an address on the first day of the convention in which he recounted the course of several events at Washington having a direct bearing upon the interests of wool growers. In his discussion of tariff matters he appeared to leave the impression that criticisms of the reciprocal trade agreements were prompted by political rather than by actual economic considerations. He was followed on the program by F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association, who dealt fully with the dangers of the so-called Argentine Sanitary Convention and presented facts regarding large receipts of Canadian cattle



THOMAS COOPER
President of the Wyoming Association

at the St. Paul market, which had depressed prices at that and other cattle-selling points.

The high spot of the convention was reached on the morning of the second day when addresses were delivered by Dr. S. W. McClure of Idaho, and Wyoming's junior senator, Joseph C. O'Mahoney. Dr. McClure announced at the outset that he would discuss chiefly the philosophical bases of the policies of the present administration. He criticized the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act and the various agreements that have been developed thereunder, referring particularly to Canadian cattle imports. He also held up Senate Document 199 to ridicule, terming it "The Green Book," which he described as an unfair attempt to enroll western stockmen as public enemies and abusers of the national ranges.

Senator O'Mahoney argued eloquently and at length in defense of the administration policies, reciting the fact that no new frontiers are available

for human settlement and that new economic measures must be brought into play for taking care of the nation's population. The Senator explained that the ideas expressed in Senate Document 199 were not administration policies and set forth that the extension of the Taylor Act to include 142 million acres was calculated to prevent Forest Service control of the public domain. The balance of his address was largely an attack on the corporate control of wealth and a partial defense of the reciprocal trade agreement plan. He urged that the Argentine Sanitary Convention contained nothing regarding repeal of Section 306 of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act.

On the following morning, Secretary Marshall referred to the latter statement by Senator O'Mahoney and claimed that while there was no necessity in the Argentine Sanitary Convention for reference to Section 306, yet it was well known that the approval of that convention by the Senate would completely nullify and cancel the protection to the livestock interests now provided by the language of the section under discussion. Secretary Marshall also objected to the attempt to place protective duties and farm benefit payments in the same category. He showed that protective duties are maintained primarily to give the country greater security in respect to commodities of which it has an insufficient supply and to protect the standards of living of American labor. On the other hand, benefit payments have heretofore been used to aid producers of surplus crops. Also, benefit payments are actually paid by the government in full amounts, while those who seek benefit from the production of articles covered by protective duties often are unsuccessful and receive from the government only an assurance that imports of their commodities would pay a specified duty, when as a matter of fact

the amount of such duty is often not reflected in the domestic price.

Francis E. Warren of Cheyenne, Wyoming, constructively presented his opinions as to lamb distribution, made as a member of Swift's touring party last year. Mr. Warren is a son of Fred E. Warren, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, and grandson of Senator Francis E. Warren, first western president of the National Association, serving from 1901 until 1908. Mr. Warren stated that compulsory United States grading of meats would go far toward wiping out the production of native lambs of poor quality, and might be expected to work beneficially to western range flocks.

Game population of forest ranges was discussed by Ernest Winkler, assistant regional forester at Ogden, Utah, who also referred to the possibility of deriving greater profit from smaller numbers of animals maintained under better grazing conditions.

Charles Redd, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, discussed sales of wool under the auction plan. He also argued that in at least seven years out of each ten, the sales of wool through reliable commission concerns returned greater proceeds to the growers. The National Corporation is receiving a gratifying volume of consignments this year, and Mr. Redd expressed confidence in the continuation of the wool market at prices equal to those recently prevailing.

Roscoe C. Rich, president of the National Wool Growers Association, commented on the very constructive report submitted on the previous day by Secretary J. B. Wilson. He stated that the present administration was entitled to credit for having made no direct change in the protective duty on wool, but suggested that the uncertainty as to adherence to the policy of protection as indicated by trade agreements had been an unstabilizing factor. Mr. Rich claimed that the policy so far observed in the development of these trade agreements with various nations was entirely wrong in principle and can only be expected to have



J. B. WILSON
Secretary of the Wyoming Association

an injurious effect upon farmers and stockmen.

Only part of the fireworks that it had been predicted would develop during the discussion of the Taylor Grazing Act were realized. Director F. R. Carpenter led off with a thirty-minute discussion in which he stated that after over fifty years of complete government neglect of western lands there were now some signs of an over-solicitous attitude. He dealt in some detail with the administration of Wyoming's single Taylor district and with the general setup of the boards in the thirty-seven districts now in existence. He strongly defended the policy of handling applications for grazing by local boards and claimed that stockmen were fully protected through the rights of appeal. He stated that of a total of 14,000 licenses that had been issued, appeals had been taken to the Secretary of the Interior in only 26 cases. He also defended the policy of permitting only one vote per person in the election of local boards.

Questions were propounded to Mr. Carpenter for about one hour. In reply to inquiries from members of grazing associations in the western part of the state, Mr. Carpenter sug-

gested that in handling checkerboard sections it would probably be far more satisfactory for the government to turn over its lands to be handled by the management of the association. In response to questioning, he also explained that the approval of licenses by the Secretary of the Interior constituted official and legal recognition and support for the local board rules enacted in advance of action upon applications for permits.

Fred W. Johnson, commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., read a paper dealing with government regulations and procedure under Sections 8 and 15 of the Taylor Act. The matter of land exchanges and of leasing of isolated tracts is of importance in Wyoming. Mr. Johnson distributed copies of Circular Number 1401, issued by the General Land Office and describing procedure for the granting of leases and for sale of isolated tracts.

Senator R. D. Carey addressed the convention on the closing day. In his brief remarks, he referred chiefly to the recent amendments to the Taylor Grazing Act and charged that they were allowed to become law only after Secretary Ickes had given assurance of early procedure under the leasing and sale provisions of the law. The Senator also dealt with the effect of prices upon recent Canadian cattle imports, and referred to his strong and continued opposition to the principle of tariff-making by executive and secret agreements. He claimed that the relief bill passed on the closing days of Congress carried 83 million dollars which could legally be used by the Resettlement Administration for loans to farmers and livestock men in the belt area, but that so far, all attempts to get such financial service had been frustrated.

George E. Farrell, director for the Western Division under the Soil Conservation Act, also appeared on the last day and discussed conditions in farming states with reference to the need for governmental policy on soil conservation. He referred at some length to the operation of the

plan in farming areas and said that four million farmers had made the necessary applications and would be eligible for benefit payments this fall if the changes in their farming practices were reported as satisfactory by the local committees. He predicted that the appearance of Senate Document 199 would finally result in benefit to the western sections. While outlining no suggested plan of applying the soil conservation payment system to range lands, he announced that facilities were now available for working out agreements for bases of payments for the adoption of better grazing practices on privately owned grazing lands. He stated that in the series of meetings now being held in the West, it was hoped that the stockmen would offer enough information and suggestions to permit of the operation of a practical plan and method of application.

In his opening address, President Thomas Cooper urged that a new association president should be chosen. However, the membership disregarded his wishes and reelected him for further service. President Cooper's opening address was based largely upon his personal observations of range conditions. He also drew largely from Wyoming's historical records to show that in its virgin state, the Wyoming range was in many sections too poor to furnish feed for pack animals used by explorers. He cited the numerous instances in which travelers reported their experiences from 1819 to 1859; many of them chronicled the destitute condition of the range and the loss of horses because of the insufficient feed. Mr. Cooper stated that recent visits to some sections of Wyoming in which he herded sheep in '96 showed a material improvement in forage growth. He argued that early passing to title of most Wyoming grazing lands would have been beneficial to the livestock industry as well as to the finances of the county and state governments. In reference to the language of the Taylor Grazing Act where reference is made

to administration of the public lands pending their final disposal, he suggested that it might yet develop that much of the public domain would be sold at prices that would permit profitable ownership and be justifiable from the standpoint of public interest.

A most pleasing feature of the convention was the entertainment of the members by Vice President Malcolm Moncreiffe at a buffet supper served on the lawn at Polo Ranch. Mr. Moncreiffe also conducted his visitors through an inspection of his show flock of Rambouillets, Hampshires, and Corriedales, which are being fitted for this year's shows. These flocks have made an enviable record of winnings in former years and now contain many outstanding individuals in each of the breeds.

The resolutions and committee reports adopted by the convention will be reported in the next issue of the Wool Grower.

The report of Secretary J. B. Wilson was submitted in printed form. It authoritatively showed development and present status of tariff matters, land taxes, rehabilitation, state lands, wild life, stockyard charges, health conditions of Wyoming flocks and several other matters of general and local importance. Officials of other state organizations will be interested in securing and reading Secretary Wilson's report.

The financial statement showed the year's collection of dues as amounting to \$7,000 and \$2500 from other sources against expenditures of approximately the same total.

August is National Beef Month

WITH all hands on deck and responding to the heave ho, the National Beef Campaign has been launched for the month of August.

There has probably never been such widespread cooperation in a meat campaign before. The poor beef market that has continued now for several months and the threatened further injury to it from augmented supplies created by forced marketings from drought areas have aroused the interest of all branches of the industry in obtaining relief. So at the outset of the campaign to improve the beef market, chain store systems representing 40,000 retail shops, independent butchers and grocers in 75 cities over the country, the Institute of American Meat Packers, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the American National Live Stock Association, hotels, restaurants, railroads, and colleges are united in doing their full share to create a wider outlet for beef.

All methods of publicity are in use for the campaign. Materials furnished by the packers and the Meat Board for building up displays in retail shops are having nation-wide use; newspaper and magazine advertising, radio broadcasting and articles in trade journals are presenting the story of beef and its place in the diet.

Credit for the initiation of the beef program is given to Mr. C. B. Denman, representative of the National Live Stock Marketing Association on the Meat Board. Through his efforts, the cooperation of Mr. John A. Logan, executive vice president of the Food and Grocery Chain Stores of America, Inc., and that of Mr. John A. Kotal, secretary of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers was secured.

It is not intended that increased sales of beef will be secured by featuring lower prices. The plan is to step up the volume of beef sales to consumers at prices current in the regular trade. This is intended primarily as an aid to producers.

Arizona's Jubilee Convention



A. A. JOHNS
Reelected President of the Arizona Association for the Fourteenth Consecutive Time

IN MANY respects the fiftieth annual convention of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, the golden anniversary of its organization, held at Flagstaff July 14 and 15, was the most interesting and enjoyable of all its meetings.

The opening session of the first day's meeting Tuesday was called to order at 10 a.m. in the County Court Room by President A. A. Johns. A verse from the national anthem was sung after which the invocation was offered by Rev. J. S. Doron, vicar of the Flagstaff Episcopal Church. A cordial address of welcome to the city was extended to the visitors by Frank M. Gold. The response, in her usual pleasing manner, was by Mrs. Hattie M. Lockett, the only woman member of the Arizona Association. With the audience standing and applauding, Governor B. B. Moeur was then introduced. He asserted his earnest desire to administer the affairs of the state for the welfare of all its people, and declared it the duty not only of the politician, but of every citizen to do his part to bring the nation back where it belongs, out of the financial depression. "It is your duty and mine to carry the torch of honesty and progress

with this end in view," he said. Charles Mullen, state land commissioner, assured the wool growers of his and the Governor's desire to cooperate with them on matters relating to leasing the state lands.

A letter from the Associated Wool Industries was read by Mrs. Robert Lockett urging all sheepmen, in selling their wool, to see that the sales contract called for a contribution of ten cents a bag to the A. W. I. for use in promoting wool.

In reading his annual address, which took up the remainder of the forenoon session, President A. A. Johns stated that the meeting marked the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the association. He spoke feelingly of the members who had died during the past year, James E. Porter, H. C. Cavaness, Harlow Yaeger and William B. Collison, Santa Fe Railway land commissioner. Acknowledgment was made of the fine comprehensive history of the Arizona sheep industry by Bert Haskett of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, published in the Arizona Historical Review.

President Johns also indorsed the policies of the national livestock associations and of the Forest Service;

favoring restoration to the states by the Federal Government of surface rights on public land; asked for adequate well-located stock driveways; urged repeal of the reciprocal tariff law and strengthening of tariffs on livestock and its products; recommended no economic unit be considered on forest or public domain of less than 500 cattle, or 2500 sheep or goats; recommended amendment of Taylor Grazing Act. He charged that the ultimate design of the East is to take all livestock off forests, the effect of which in public land states would be "terrific." "Above everything else," he said, "the rights of the small rangeman on state or federal lands must be respected and protected."

Of state lands President Johns said: "The citizens of Arizona ought to be deeply concerned over state lands, which amount to eleven million acres of which nine million acres were granted to our common schools—one million for our state institutions and one million for payment of bonds issued to Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai and Cocino counties. These lands are a sacred trust and under no condition should they be administered by any federal bureau."

In closing a tribute was paid by the President to the pioneers in the industry who have passed on and to the present members of the association.

Memorial services for departed members and reminiscences by the older members of the association took up the afternoon session. The memorial services were in charge of Mrs. Hattie M. Lockett. The invocation was by Rev. R. W. Ragsdale and tribute to the departed members was paid by Thomas E. Pollock. A vocal selection by a quartet from the Northern Arizona Teachers College led by Tom O. Bellwood completed the memorial program.

Followed reminiscences by Judge E. S. Clark, former Governor Thomas E. Campbell, T. E. Pollock, Bert Haskett, Geo. F. Campbell, T. J. Hudspeth, Pete Espil, Vice President Geo. H. Wilbur, Vice President Chas E. Burton, J. C. Hancock, Mrs. Hattie M. Lockett and Lt. Col. Harry B. Embach.

It was stated by former Governor Campbell that the average stockman has one and six-tenths more money invested in other things connected with his outfit than in livestock. He can not make money over any 20-year period because of big overhead. The sheepmen's big expense is in labor, feeding and taxes, which bring the cost of raising sheep up to \$6.20. In 1918, he said, when the state's livestock industry was at its peak, its value amounted to 65 million dollars, now to only 14 million dollars.

At the Wednesday morning session the speakers were John R. Murdock, candidate for Congress; Amos A. Betts, candidate for corporation commissioner; Kirby L. Virdine, candidate for state treasurer; Al Beasley, pioneer sheepman; Charles Redd, president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation; D. A. Shoemaker, assistant regional supervisor, Forest Service; and Charles Mullen, state land commissioner. Cooperative marketing was strongly urged by Mr. Redd. He advised against consignment of wool to independent buyers, charging that the eastern brokers sell their own wool first when there is danger of a price

break, and that of the consignee when it is the other way round. Growers were assured by Mr. Shoemaker that there will be little if any reduction of sheep on Arizona forests. There is not a sheep allotment in Arizona that is overstocked, he said. It was stated by Mr. Mullen that the fear that the Federal Government would take over the state lands was unfounded, as it can not be done without authorization of the state legislature.

Officers chosen for the ensuing year at the final session Wednesday were: President A. A. (Tony) Johns of Prescott, re-elected for his fourteenth consecutive term; Jerrie W. Lee of Phoenix, secretary; Charles E. Burton of Williams, first vice president; Geo. H. Wilbur of Heber, second vice president; W. H. Waggoner of Phoenix, third vice president. Mike Ohaco of Flagstaff, Eugene Campbell of Ash Fork, Charles L. Keyser of Winona and Tom Pollock of Flagstaff are holdover directors, and other directors elected are T. J. Hudspeth of Seligman, Neil Ryan of Pinedale and Lou Charlebois of Wickenburg.

The annual dinner dance was held Tuesday night at the Monte Vista Hotel.

Resolutions as adopted:

Urged that all tariff and trade agreements with foreign countries be approved by the United States Senate.

Opposed the importation of livestock and products thereof from countries where hoof-and-mouth disease is prevalent.

Protested against the increasing and conservation of game on ranges where it is harmful to livestock, especially where natural feed is concerned.

Commended the work of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Animal Husbandry Department of the Arizona University.

Requested all members to pay ten cents a bag on all wool sold for promoting the use of wool by the Associated Wool Industries.

Directed the public lands committee to take steps to protect livestock driveways and to attend to troubles arising from Taylor Grazing Act.

Commended the United States Biological Survey.

Expressed thanks and deep appreciation to Bert Haskett for history of the Arizona sheep industry.

Notable Hampshire Deal

HENRY L. FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho, recently sold 60 yearling Hampshire ewes to William Briggs, Dixon, California. Along with the ewes went two stud rams which had been entered in the National Ram Sale. Mr. Finch's remaining entries are limited to crossbred Suffolk-Hampshire lambs.

Mr. Briggs has been well and favorably known as a Rambouillet breeder and exhibitor. He will add Hampshires to his operations to sell to the growing California demand for rams of that breed.

Cooperative Marketing Profitable in the Long Run

IF a grower markets his wool cooperatively over a period of years, it will show an average yearly profit above that on similar wools sold at shearing time, according to records of Pacific Wool Growers, wool cooperative of the Northwest.

A wool grower who sold his wool through the cooperative every year for a period of ten years averaged about 3 cents a pound net per year more for his wool than the prices received by his neighbors producing similar wools, who sold at shearing time. A few years, when wool markets were declining, the cooperative member did not receive as much as he could have done, had he sold his wool outright at the time it was shorn, but in other years his wool brought him as much as 8 cents a pound more than the price prevailing at shearing time. So in the long run he was ahead.

"Through the cooperative," states Pacific Wool Growers, "the wool grower no longer has to approach the wool buyer as a petitioner, hat in hand, and ask what the buyer will give for his wool. As a member of a cooperative organization, he has access to every manufacturing outlet available for domestic wools, and the cooperative grades and appraises the wool in accordance with its character, grade and shrinkage and sets the price on it which the mills can afford to pay in line with the domestic market."

H. B.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED

Executive Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Marketing Corporation was held recently in Boston. Charles Redd, president, La Sal, Utah; Edward Sargent, vice president, Chama, New Mexico; James H. Lemmon, Lemmon, South Dakota; Clair Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico; Worth S. Lee, Mountain Home, Idaho; and Frank Lebus, Cynthiana, Kentucky, being the full committee, were all present.

Commissioner S. D. Sanders of the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration since the first of the year visited Boston to attend this meeting. Mr. Sanders discussed many of the National's problems with the Committee and gave a highly interesting and constructive talk on the development of cooperative marketing.

The Committee gave most of its time to the discussion of plans for an active publicity campaign during the fall and winter months. This campaign will be carried out by the National in cooperation with its member associations. Its purpose will be to increase membership and develop more active interest among the supporters of the local associations.

Many suggestions pertinent to the campaign were considered. President Redd had made a preliminary survey to determine the most effective way to proceed in the territory states, and will be actively in charge of this work. Mr. Lemmon will supervise the activities in the fleece wool states.

In his report to the Committee, C. J. Fawcett, general manager, stated that conservative estimates assured the National of an adequate tonnage to meet all 1936 operating requirements from earnings. Financial statements reflecting the results of the 1932-to-1935-clip activities showed the Committee that the National has built up out of its regular commission earnings, a working capital of \$800,000 against which certificates of interest are now outstanding in the names of member associations pro rata to the tonnage shipped by their grower members.

The Executive Committee passed a resolution calling for the distribution to member associations of the net interest spread earnings of the National on the 1936 clip. This will mean that funds borrowed from the National to

make advances to growers will be obtained at cost. The low interest rates at which the National is able to borrow are by this action made available to individual growers through their member associations.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held during the week of September 7.

Firmness in Wool Prices—Strong Retail Demand for Wool Goods

WHILE only a moderate volume of trading in wool was reported during the month of July in the Boston market, a very strong undercurrent of firmness persists covering all grades of raw wool. This strength in the Boston wool market has been gradually but firmly developing and has been supplemented to a large degree by the prevailing firmness at which the remainder of the western wool clip is held by growers in the West, also by the increased price tendency and heavy buying of wool in foreign markets. In fact, prominent wool buyers in the trade now point out that practically all of the cheap lots of both domestic or territory wool have been sold and removed from the market and that the price trend from now on will undoubtedly be toward higher levels. Large wool operators in the trade are watching with considerable interest early developments in the New York goods market which will probably open about September 1. Good-sized orders on fall wool requirements for men's and women's wear are expected to materialize at an early date, which will actively stimulate manufacturers' buying of raw wool in the local market. The latest quotations for wool top futures also record higher prices.

Trading and sales in territory wool have been relatively slow during the last thirty days with buying interest centered chiefly on the finer grades, although one large Boston house is reported to have recently sold over 1,000,000 pounds of medium territory wool at prices highly satisfactory to the owners. A summary of the wool situation definitely shows that prices for all grades are very much firmer and that a considerable quantity of wool has passed over to manufacturers in a quiet way. Boston market quotations on the various grades of territory wool are as follows:

(Continued on page 24)



A Day Stud Entry



A Hansen Stud Entry

A Moncreiffe Stud Ram

A Registered Pen from F. L. Fox



A Registered Pen from the Univ

Entries In The Two Annual National

AUGUST 5-26, 1911

SALT LAKE UNION STOCK

RAMBOUILLETS

CONSIGNORS	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
George L. Beal	4	10	..
F. N. Bullard	2	5	..
W. D. Candland & Sons	3	5	15
F. R. Christensen	3	5	..
Cunningham Sheep Co.	..	..	50
Wilford Day	4	5	36
Ephraim Rambouillet Assn.	4	5	10
E. S. Hansen & Sons	2	5	20
W. S. Hansen	4	5	50
J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm	4	5	25
Manti Livestock Co.	..	5	50
Marsden Livestock Co.	..	..	25
William Marsden	3	5	25
Mrs. Amy Moncreiffe	2	5	..
Montana State College	3	5	..
F. J. Neilson	2	5	15
A. & A. Nielson	3	5	..
Nielson Brothers Sheep Co.	2	5	..
Noyes & Sons	..	..	10
Parowan 4-H Club	..	..	5
W. C. Pendleton	..	5	5
The Rambouillet Co.	..	..	20
Guy Servoss	..	..	12
M. J. Udy	2	5	45
University of Idaho	..	5	..
Utah State Agricultural College	3	5	..

HAMPSHIRE

L. L. Breckenridge	..	..	25
Frank Brown & Sons	..	..	35
R. W. Hogg & Sons	1	5	5
Charles F. Jacobs	..	..	15
Jesse Loader	1	5	..
Matthews Brothers	2	..	..
Malcolm Moncreiffe	3	5	45
Montana State College	3	5	..
Mt. Haggia L. and L. S. Co.	3	5	140
J. A. Nebeker & Son	..	..	12
Casten Olsen	..	..	50
William F. Reak & Sons Co.	2	..	..
William Schoenfeld & Son	..	5	..
E. H. Street	1	5	25
University of Idaho	1	5	..

A Day Pen Range R



A Candland Stud Entry

An Epperson Registered Pen
(above to the right)



Stud Entry from Matthews Bros.



A Moncreiffe
Registered Pen
(left)



a from the University of Idaho

The Twenty-First National Ram Sale

UST 5-26, 1936

the
UN STOCK YARDS

Range
Rams

SUFFOLKS

CONSIGNORS	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
Michael Barclay .....	..	10	30
Bruce M. Barnard	2	..	..
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	4	10	30
Floyd T. Fox	1	5	5
Tracy W. Hess .....	..	..	50
Laidlaw & Broekie	1	5	10
George B. Mann	4	5	5
S. F. Nielsen & Sons	1	10	20
W. S. O'Neill	3	10	25
J. H. Patrick	2	..	..
C. K. Pedersen & Floyd M. Edwards ..	2	..	..
George Q. Spencer	3	5	25
Suffolddale Meadows	4	5	..
Thomas & Patrick	2	3	..
University of Idaho .....	..	..	..

CORRIEDALES

King Brothers Co.	1	5	25
Malcolm Moncreiffe	2	5	25
Utah State Agricultural College ..	..	5	..

LINCOLNS

Ivan G. Epperson .....	..	5	..
J. H. Patrick	10	..
Jack Stump	8
University of Idaho	1	5	..

PANAMAS

Laidlaw & Broekie	50
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ROMELDALES

Tehama Ranch Co.	60
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CROSSBREDS

Lincoln-Rambouillets:			
Cunningham Sheep Co.	50
Wilford Day	34
R. W. Hogg & Sons	5
John K. Madsen Ramb. Farm. ....	..	..	30
Caston Olsen .....	..	..	15
O. A. Schulz & Son .....	..	..	40
Guy Servoss .....	..	..	12
Lincoln Tintinger .....	..	..	15
Suffolk-Hampshires:			
H. L. Finch .....	..	..	50
Leo Johnson .....	..	..	60
Murdock Brothers .....	..	..	25
Romney-Delaines:			
R. N. Stanfield .....	..	..	50

Pen Range Rams



A Stud from
Montana State College



A University of Idaho Stud Entr



A Beal Stud Ram

Madsen's Pen of Range Rams



A University of Idaho Stud Ra

Registered Rams Entered
by Beal (above left)



A Utah Agricultural College
Stud Ram

Romeldales from the
Tehama Ranch Co. (right)



Corporation News Bulletin

(Continued from page 21)

Fine Staple	85 to 87c	Scoured Basis Boston			
French Combing, Fine and					
Fine Medium	82 to 84c		"	"	"
Half-blood Staple	83 to 85c		"	"	"
Three-eighths Staple	75c		"	"	"
Quarter Blood	70c		"	"	"

Foreign markets have recently developed much additional strength. A cable received at this office from Bradford, England, under date of August 1, shows considerable inquiry for scoured Merinos and 56/68s English-type wool for export trade. Germany, Italy and other southern European countries have recently purchased heavy weights of wool. Russia is especially keen for wool. A good demand has developed abroad particularly for fine and fine medium crossbreds. In the opinion of many operators, raw wool in the principal markets of the world is today particularly strong and in a very healthy position. There has been a notable demand for crossbred wool this past season. The wool carryover in New Zealand is considered the lowest in many years, and it is believed that no large offerings of crossbred wool will be available anywhere until the season opens in the primary markets some time in December.

The wool carryover at South American points is relatively small. It is of importance to note, however, that a considerable importation of crossbred wools recently received at Boston is being held for future demand. The closing at the London auction showed unexpected strength, and the general market trend on raw wool will undoubtedly continue strong until the new clip of the Southern Hemisphere arrives on the market toward the end of the year.

The latest information obtainable from the New York goods markets indicates that light woollens with a dull finish will rank as an important style leader for this fall. Additional business is expected along the line of women's overcoating, but it is rather early to make definite predictions for other important wool cloth materials. The garment manufacturers are reported in the market in very large numbers, which emphasizes the interest and need of the retailers the country over to replenish and bring their stocks up to date. For the present, business on men's wear is reported as being rather dull, but the season is yet at an early stage. Fall sport coats continue to be an attractive and leading item, but the demand has now increased for suitings and coats of all types. The retail business throughout the country has registered a definite improvement, and merchants are buying types of fabrics most likely to move at an early date. Manufacturers' selling agencies are confident that good business will continue on practically all kinds of wool materials this fall, and that a reasonable operation of machinery may be expected for some time to come.

It is of interest to the trade to note that stocks of apparel wools in the United States are definitely less than a year ago. The Department of Commerce (Bureau of Census) report shows that stocks of apparel wools, exclusive of wools in the hands of growers, grease equivalent,

were approximately 332,465,000 pounds on June 17, compared with 214,706,000 pounds on March 28, 1936; and 347,094,000 pounds on June 29, 1935, and about 420,201,000 for June 30, 1934. A study of the government quarterly stock report and the report issued by the Exchange Service (Report 164) indicates that there were about 139,000,000 pounds of wool in growers' hands on June 27, 1936, compared with about 225,000,000 pounds in growers' possession for the previous year.

Receipts for domestic wool in the Boston market for the first six months of the present year indicate a 24 per cent larger volume of that wool than for the same period of the previous year. The tendency for the use of wool substitutes, chiefly cotton and rayon, is becoming more prevalent in the wool textile industry, and shows no signs of abatement. One of the largest automobile manufacturers recently placed a substantial wool fabric order which was manufactured from wool and mohair with cotton blended in. In the women's wear field reports have been received that additional quantities of yarns have been made from mixing in cheaper grades of noils, wool waste and recovered wool. Some knitting manufacturers have been sufficiently far-sighted to make slight price concessions to their customers in an effort to head off any business on yarns made from inferior substitutes and cheaper products. These manufacturers feel that in the long run it is much to their advantage to have such knitting lines made from strictly virgin wool.

Improvement in general business in the United States has spread over an exceedingly wide territory. This improvement is registered very strongly in consumer purchasing power and has spread a better feeling all along the line in other related basic industries. Prices covering important farm products are reported to have reached the highest levels in six years, and no doubt the wide sweep of the drought has contributed to this welcome advance. The retail business in a general way has remained unaffected by the usual summer dullness, and in many cases has registered a decided improvement.

The growth of consumer purchasing power has been steadily developing, and it is thought this will have an excellent effect on the price maintenance covering all kinds of suits, skirts, and coats for the balance of the current year. The Department of Commerce Weekly Business Survey of thirty-seven American cities has this to say: "With retail trade throughout the country moving at higher levels than during the corresponding period of last year, wholesale activity has stepped out with definite indications of a substantial upturn in the fall trade."

In conclusion it is pointed out that temporarily the key to the market situation is largely in the hands of those who own wool in the West. Even as we go to press there are a few clips, scattered to be sure, that are obtainable at a price which enables the purchaser to transfer the contract to the mill on an 80 cents clean landed basis, which is considerably below Summer Street's idea of values. In the absence of volume trading, these scattered sales tend to establish the quoted market. The situation would be

strengthened at once if the remaining portion of the 1936 clip now in growers' hands could be consigned and held for full market values.

Increased Production of Rayon Interfering With Wool Consumption

A frequent topic of discussion among the intelligentsia in the wool industry in this country is to just what extent the recent development and production of rayon has penetrated wool consumption. The answer to this discussion must be in the affirmative, that rayon is now making serious inroads on wool consumption. Some idea of the extent of this interference may be gained from a careful study of the following statistical table showing the annual fiber consumption, including cotton, wool, rayon, and silk in the United States since 1920. It reveals a tremendous increase in the production of rayon, with wool steadily losing ground with the exception of 1935 when a notable increase was registered over the previous ten-year period. Much of this increase in consumption of wool in 1935 has been credited by the trade, however, to the unusually extensive purchases by the Army, Navy, and Civilian Corps and to the generous spending policies of the Washington Administration to meet the needs of unemployment.

Annual Fiber Consumption in the United States (Units Are Millions of Pounds and Percent)

	COTTON		WOOL		SILK		RAYON		TOTAL
	lbs.	%	lbs.	%	lbs.	%	lbs.	%	lbs.
1920	2,828.1	88.9	314.2	9.9	29.3	0.9	9.5	0.3	3,181.1
1921	2,595.3	86.5	343.4	11.4	42.5	1.4	19.8	0.7	3,001.0
1922	2,909.8	85.9	406.5	12.0	48.3	1.4	24.7	0.7	3,389.3
1923	3,121.1	86.2	422.4	11.6	47.2	1.3	32.6	0.9	3,623.3
1924	2,637.1	85.8	342.2	11.2	48.0	1.6	42.2	1.4	3,069.5
1925	3,074.7	86.6	349.9	9.9	66.0	1.9	58.3	1.6	3,548.9
1926	3,214.8	87.3	342.7	9.3	65.9	1.8	60.6	1.6	3,684.0
1927	3,609.5	87.3	354.1	8.6	72.0	1.7	100.0	2.4	4,135.6
1928	3,184.8	86.3	333.2	9.0	74.9	2.0	100.1	2.7	3,693.0
1929	3,422.7	85.5	368.1	9.2	81.3	2.0	131.4	3.3	4,003.5
1930	2,610.9	85.3	263.2	8.6	68.0	2.2	118.0	3.9	3,060.1
1931	2,656.6	83.0	311.0	9.7	77.3	2.4	157.4	4.9	3,202.3
1932	2,463.3	84.5	230.1	7.9	70.9	2.4	152.0	5.2	2,916.3
1933	3,052.5	83.8	317.1	8.7	59.8	1.7	212.0	5.8	3,641.4
1934	2,655.4	84.6	229.7	7.3	58.5	1.9	194.8	6.2	3,138.4
1935	2,764.9	79.4	403.6	11.6	62.7	1.8	251.7	7.2	3,482.9

This statistical table also reveals that cotton has held its own exceptionally well during the last twenty years and is estimated to provide about 85 per cent of all textile requirements. The remainder is represented by wool, rayon, and silk to the extent of 15 per cent.

Merely one glance is needed, however, at the consumption figures for rayon covering the last twenty years to show the remarkable strides which have been made in consumer acceptance and the growing importance of this fiber. For instance, in 1930 the consumption of rayon registered approximately 118,000,000 pounds, in 1932 it was 152,000,000 pounds and during 1933 the figures had increased to 212,000,000 pounds.



THE TOP RAM AT THE OZONA (TEXAS)
RAM SALE—July 3-5

A Rambouillet consigned by V. I. Pierce of Ozona
and purchased by Wiley Green of San Angelo, Texas,
for \$425.

When first introduced on the American market shortly after the world war, rayon was in the class of a very cheap substitute, or what might be termed a third-rate article. But the phenomenal success which it has achieved since that time in consumer acceptance is an excellent illustration of what is possible when the members of an industry get behind an article or fiber in which they have every confidence and are willing to spend generously of their time and money to publicize it and appropriately present it to the consuming public.

The rayon manufacturers have an additional advantage in that the first cost of their raw material, which in the physical state is merely a chemical product commonly known as viscose and costs only a few cents a pound, as compared with wool manufacturers and others whose first costs for their basic raw material requirements are generally in the neighborhood of 50 cents to \$1.00 a pound.

For the first time this season manufacturers are attempting to use rayon blended with wool in the manufacture of worsted cloth for men's suitings. This is the last straw that broke the camel's back. The wool growers of the United States are devoting much money to increase the use of wool. It can readily be understood that Mr. Dupont is getting the benefit of our expenditures so long as all cloth containing a percentage of rayon and various wool substitutes can legally be sold as woolen cloth. We are paying our hard-earned money to boost the other man's game. Experts have difficulty in differentiating between wool and rayon in worsted fabrics. The consumers after wearing the cloth for a very few months have no difficulty, for the rayon fiber is without the spinning quality that nature has provided in wool. Is it right that the wool growers and the consumers should suffer by the insidious use of the most injurious substitute? A truth-in-fabric law, therefore, is the most imperative need of both the wool grower and the consumer.

The Wool Clip of 1936

A decrease of 1 per cent, or 3,398,000 pounds of wool shorn or to be shorn in the United States during the current year, as compared with the yield of 1935, is indicated by the preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture, issued on August 3.

The total clip for the United States is figured at 361,265,000 pounds as against 364,663,000 in 1935. The lower tonnage is due to a decrease in the weight of fleeces rather than in the number of sheep shorn, which remains on about the same level as that for 1935. The average weight per fleece this year was 7.94 pounds; in 1935, it was 8.02.

The accompanying table covers the estimated wool yield of the western states, including Texas and South Dakota. It shows the total clip for that group as 260,483,000 pounds from 31,041,000 sheep, compared with 260,981,000 pounds from 31,243,000 sheep in 1935, which is a decrease of 1.9 per cent in wool production in the western states. In this group increases occurred as follows: California, 1.1 per cent; Colorado, 2 per cent; Texas, 6.6 per cent; Utah, .7 per cent, and South Dakota, 11 per cent. Montana registers the largest decrease, 7 per cent. Oregon's wool production is lower by 6.9 per cent; Washington, 5.9 per cent; Idaho, 5 per cent, and New Mexico by 3.6 per cent.

World Wool Supply Lower in 1936-37

PROSPECTIVE world supplies of wool in 1936-37, including production and stocks, probably will be smaller than for several years, according to a recent report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

World production outside of Russia and China is expected to be about the same as in 1935 when 3,278,000,000 pounds—the smallest clip since 1929—was produced. The biggest clip on record was 3,440,000,000 pounds in 1932.

The bureau says there will be a slight decrease in wool production in Australia this year, not much change in the United States and Canada, and small increases in the Union of South Africa, Argentina, New Zealand, Europe, and countries of the near East.

The supply of domestic wool in the United States in 1936 will be much smaller than in 1935, it is stated, due to the small carryover into the current season. But mill consumption also will be less than in 1935. Provided consumption does not decline more, domestic wool prices will probably be fairly steady during the next few months. The new clip has been moving rapidly out of growers' hands.

A gradual slowing down was reported in the wool industry of the United

Kingdom in May and early June, and "a rather general lull" recently has occurred in continental European wool textile mill activity. In Germany, Italy, France and Belgium, four important wool consuming countries, there has been some reduction in manufacturing activity. The carryover of wool into the new season in Southern Hemisphere countries will show a material reduction as compared with a year ago.

Winners in Meat Essay And Poster Contest

MISS ARDYS COLLODI of Madera, California, has just been announced as national champion in the 13th national meat essay contest and Miss Audrey McDaniel of Fort Scott, Kansas, as national champion in the first national meat poster contest, by committees of prominent home economists and artists meeting in Chicago. Both contests were conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

By virtue of these winnings, both young people are awarded university scholarships. They won these honors in a field of 14,294 students competing from 520 high schools of 44 states.

Miss Collodi's winning essay, "Meat—An Important Article In The Diet," appears in this issue. The winning poster drawn by Miss McDaniel emphasized the important place of meat in proper nutrition.

Other prominent winners awarded university scholarships are as follows: Miss Burneta Young, Cheney, Kansas—district champion of thirteen central states in an essay contest; Elizabeth Brinton, Kirkwood, Pa., district champion of eleven eastern states in essay contest, and Joseph Levine, Port Chester, N. Y., district champion of same states in poster contest; Betty Johns, Orlando, Fla., district champion of twelve southern states in essay contest, and Amy Damaway, New Orleans, La., champion of same district in poster contest; Kenneth Benbow, Los Angeles, Calif., district champion of twelve western states in poster contest.

Two-Years' Wool Production in Western States

	Wool Production		Weight Per Fleece (2)		No. Sheep Shorn	
	1935 Thousand Pounds	1936 (1) Thousand Pounds	1935 Pounds	1936 Pounds	1935 Thousand Head	1936 Thousand Head
Arizona	4,779	4,740	5.9	6.0	810	790
California	26,462	26,762	7.5	7.1	3,533	3,784
Colorado	12,216	12,541	8.0	8.4	1,527	1,493
Idaho	18,567	17,600	9.0	8.8	2,063	2,000
Montana	32,712	30,343	9.4	9.3	3,480	3,263
Nevada	6,256	6,240	7.8	7.8	802	800
New Mexico	16,030	15,450	7.0	7.1	2,290	2,176
Oregon	19,688	18,318	8.7	8.6	2,263	2,130
Texas	59,220	63,167	8.2	8.6	7,222	7,380
Utah	19,125	19,270	8.5	8.7	2,250	2,215
Washington	6,556	6,164	9.3	9.2	705	670
Wyoming	30,153	29,640	9.5	9.5	3,174	3,120
South Dakota	9,217	10,248	8.2	8.4	1,124	1,220
Total	260,981	260,483	8.3	8.4	31,243	31,041
Total Native States	103,682	100,782	7.3	6.9	14,254	14,439
Total for United States	364,663	361,265	8.02	7.94	45,497	45,480

(1) Preliminary. (2) For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb shorn during the year. Fall shearing in Texas.

Meat—An Important Article in the Diet

The Winning Essay in the National Live Stock and Meat Board's 13th Annual Meat Essay Contest Written by Miss Ardys Colloidi of Madera, Calif.

AS we all know, good nutrition is the first step to good health. It is for this reason that feeding a family is the most important task of the homemaker. To do this task well, the homemaker must have a knowledge of the basic principles of what good nutrition is. In other words, she must know what foods are needed by the bodies of the members of the family.

She should also know that the growing child requires a greater amount of protein than adults and that the diet of a child is easier suited to the adult than the adult's dietary to the child. The child requires more protein because of the constantly building of new tissues and wearing out of the old. Meat is one of the most important sources of protein. The proportion of protein in meat varies with the kind and cut. The fatter the meat, the less protein there is in a given weight.

Mineral salts are also necessary for the well-being of the body. Meats are rich sources of iron and phosphorus, but low in calcium and must be served with foods rich in calcium salts.

Vitamins are also nutritional factors that are important to the growth and health. Vitamin "A" is found in fat meats and in liver. Vitamin "B" is present in lean meat. Lean meat is also an excellent source of vitamin "G".

But of course the value of food does not depend upon nutrients alone, but also upon the completeness with which they are used by the body. This makes meat a high food value, for it is a very completely and easily digested food.

Experiments have shown that 97 to 98 per cent of meat protein is digested and 95 per cent of the fat as contrasted with 84 per cent of vegetable protein utilized.

Those who desire to consider the present-day fashion for a slender figure have aroused new problems in nutrition. Even in the reducing diet,



Miss Ardys Colloidi of Madera, Calif.,
Winner of Annual Meat Essay Contest

there must be no loss of body protein. The diet should be low in caloric value, but high enough in protein to meet body needs. Sometimes in planning the reducing diet, the satiety value of the food included is entirely overlooked. This gives an unsatisfied feeling which is shown in the disposition of the person on the diet. Meat has the highest satiety value of all foods; therefore, the protein that the person on the diet receives should be in the form of meat. For the same reason, clear meat soups and broths are so useful; they have high satiety values without carrying much real nourishment.

In order to meet the body's daily needs, the diet of the average person must provide: (a) building foods, (b) fuel foods, and (c) regulating foods in sufficient amounts.

Proteins are the building foods; carbohydrates and fats are the fuel foods; and foods which furnish mineral, vitamins, and bulk are the regulating foods.

The body can maintain itself without fats and carbohydrates because, if it is furnished with enough proteins to supply its energy, it is able to build up fat from protein, but it cannot convert carbohydrates and fat into proteins. One should not depend upon the protein foods to furnish energy. Meat is one of the foods which furnish proteins of high value.

Fats and carbohydrates in the form of sugar and starches are needed by the body to furnish energy and fuel. In addition, to furnishing energy and fuel, fat improves the flavor and texture of many foods and makes them more enjoyed.

Mineral salts are found in meat, milk, eggs, fruits, and vegetables. The three minerals most likely to be lacking in the average diet are iron, phosphorus and calcium. Iron is necessary in building rich, red blood. Phosphorus and calcium together with vitamin "D," are essential in building strong bones and teeth. Meat is an excellent source of iron and phosphorus; therefore take care to include meat in the meals so that you will be sure you have sufficient amounts of these minerals for well-being.

With meat as the center of the menu, since it furnishes protein, fat and minerals, you are sure to include many of the essential food elements. After the meat dish is chosen, then you can plan the vegetables and fruits that go with it.

This makes meal planning an easy and simple task. And with all the many meat cuts that are available, and all the different ways of preparing those cuts, meals should never lack variety. When the meat dish is different, the whole meal seems to have variety, even though the other dishes are much the same as those served before. Care should be taken to use a wide variety of meats. All the cuts of the meat animal should be utilized, for all cuts and kinds of meat are highly nutritious, and can be made tasty and tender if properly cooked.

The available food supply should be utilized to the fullest extent. It must be borne in mind that essentially the food requirements do not vary with the season. A larger amount of energy-food will be required in winter, but the body's need for high quality protein, vitamins, and minerals is just as great in hot weather as in cold. Meat is one food that is always in season. Use it often, and keep your families healthy and content.

Depressions-Old and New

I QUOTE from the Democratic platform as published in the Salt Lake Tribune: "The farmer is no longer suffering from 15-cent corn, 3-cent hogs, 2½-cent beef at the farm, 5-cent wool, 30-cent wheat, 5-cent cotton and 3-cent sugar."

I have sold wool every year for 53 years. The only time I sold wool as low as 5 cents a pound was during the Cleveland free-trade administration. During that period I bought corn and oats for 11 cents and 12 cents a bushel and hay for \$2.50 a ton, delivered at my feed yards in Kansas and Nebraska—prices even lower than those named in the Democratic platform from which the present administration takes credit for delivering the farmer.

During the depression following the Civil War, I clearly remember my father buying hogs as low as 2 cents a pound delivered by farmers to railroad shipping stations in Illinois. Father shipped those hogs to the St. Louis market and considered himself fortunate if he made a small profit. Frequently the shipments would not pay out. Corn was being used in the "prairie" states of Kansas and Nebraska for fuel because it was cheaper than coal and in fact often could not be sold at all.

I also have sorrowful recollections of other depressions in which I suffered financially. The first lambs I bought in Idaho—10,000 head—were delivered to me at Soda Springs cut away from their mothers at the loading chutes at \$1.15 per head with a 10 per cent cut at 60 cents a head. Most of these lambs were fat, but I put them on feed thinking I could market them later on at a profit. Had I bought them all at 60 cents a head, I could have broken even, although they were fattened on feed bought comparatively as cheap as the lambs.

In other depressions I have seen working men thrown out of employment in the cities, flock to the country, working in the harvest fields when they had neither work nor money. No matter

how bad conditions became, improvement always followed and prosperity returned through individual effort without New Deal regimentation. The younger generation may be led to think that we only began to enjoy the fuller life in 1933, but the older generation can see marked improvement in their lifetime in living conditions, wages, working hours and in all things pertaining to the fuller life. They learned that industry and frugality were essential to the bettering of their conditions.

The youth of our land would do well to heed this council and not build hope in temporary expedients being so loudly proclaimed.

Soda Springs, Idaho A. J. Knollin

High Premiums Offered at Frontier Centennial

THE sheep, Angora goat, and wool and mohair classification which has been prepared by the Frontier Centennial to be held at Fort Worth, Texas, October 3-11 inclusive, is probably not only the largest but also one of the most attractive in the history of the Southwest and is expected to bring together the greatest assemblage of outstanding sheep and Angora goats ever seen in the Southwest.

Texas produces about 14 per cent of the nation's sheep and approximately 85 per cent of the Angora goats, and the flockmasters are availing themselves of every means of improving both body conformation and quality of fleece on sheep and Angora goats respectively. This requires familiarity with the best characteristics in both the animals and fleeces. Competitive exhibits offer excellent opportunity for the growers to decide upon the ideals that are to govern their breeding activities; therefore the great show that is to be staged at the Frontier Centennial in Fort Worth as well as the one to be staged a little later at the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas, will give the Texas producers the greatest opportunity they have every enjoyed to compare the relative merits not only of the various outstanding breeds of

the entire country but of individuals within these breeds.

The sheep, Angora goat, and wool and mohair exhibits at the Frontier Centennial will be housed in a modern, well-ventilated building which will accommodate 1500 to 2000 animals. The total premiums in this division, including cost of the attractive and coveted Frontier Centennial trophies which will be awarded for breed championships, approximate \$9,000 and will be offered on a number of the leading breeds of sheep in accordance with their popularity in Texas as follows: Rambouillets, \$1959; Delaine Merinos \$963; Hampshires, \$749; Shropshires and Southdowns, \$703, respectively; Corriedales, \$518; on Dorsets, Cheviots, Oxfords, Suffolks, Lincolns, Cotswolds and Romneys \$200, respectively; and \$150 on Karakuls.

The Rambouillet breed enjoys wide popularity among Texas sheepmen owing to its hardiness and general adaptability to Texas range conditions. It surpasses the longer-stapled Merino in popularity because the range industry is now on a lamb-and-wool basis. The Rambouillet lambs are much more growthy at weaning time and are more desirable as feeders than are the smaller sized Merinos. In the farming areas of Texas the Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown are popular medium wool breeds and apparently quite well adapted to the several regions under proper methods of management.

A number of medium and long wool breeds, including the Corriedale, Dorset, Oxford, Cheviot, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cotswold, and Romney Marsh, are expected to be on exhibition at the Fort Worth show. Classifications covering these breeds have been provided in order to give interested spectators an opportunity to become familiar with those breeds which are not often seen in this part of the country.

A visit to the expositions at Fort Worth and Dallas will offer an unusual opportunity for fanciers to study the various breed types and perhaps make selections for foundation stock.

Premium classifications have been arranged for B and C types respectively in the Angora goat division.

According to this classification, Angoras which have a preponderance of flat locks will be designated as B-type animals, while those with a preponderance of ringlets will fall within the C-type classification. Premium offerings on Angora goats total \$631 for each of the two types, or a total of \$1262.

All sheep and Angora goats entered in the Frontier Centennial Livestock Exposition Show must be registered in the flock books of their respective breeds and certificates of registry must be furnished the superintendent before animals are shown. Each exhibitor or firm may enter as many as four animals in each of the single classes, but will be limited to only two premium awards in any one class. Each exhibitor or firm will be restricted to only one entry in each group class.

Sheep carrying six to twelve months' fleeces will be accepted for entry in this show; however, Angora goats must carry at least six months' and not more than nine months' growth of fleece. Any animal that does not reflect credit to the breed represented will be barred from competition.

The classification for each of the respective breeds is as follows: 1. Ram or Angora buck, 2 years and under 4 years; 2. Yearling ram or Angora buck; 3. Ram lamb or Angora buck; 4. Three ram lambs or Angora bucks; 5. Champion ram or Angora buck; 6. Yearling ewe or Angora doe; 7. Ewe lamb or Angora doe kid; 8. Three ewe lambs or Angora doe kids; 9. Champion ewe or Angora doe; 10. Get of sire, to consist of four animals any age, both sexes represented, get of one sire and bred and owned by the exhibitor.

A wool and mohair classification with premiums totaling \$400 has been prepared and this show will be held at the same time as the sheep and Angora goat show. Any wool or mohair grower is eligible to compete in this show; however, each entry must be the bona-fide property of the exhibitor. Each exhibitor will be limited to two entries in each of the wool and mohair classes respectively. All fleeces entered for competition in this show will remain the property of the owner. The wool

classification includes Fine Strictly Combing, Fine French Combing, Fine Clothing, Half-blood Combing, Three-eighths Blood Combing; Quarter Blood Combing, and Braid. The mohair classes include first kid, second kid, first combing, second combing, and third combing.

Prospective exhibitors desirous of gaining more detailed information con-

cerning sheep and Angora goat or wool and mohair entries are invited to address communications to D. G. Talbot, Manager, Livestock Departments, Fort Worth Frontier Centennial, P. O. Box 1507, Fort Worth, Texas; or J. M. Jones, Superintendent, Sheep and Goat Division, College Station, Texas.

J. M. Jones

With the Women's Auxiliaries

Organization of Wyoming Auxiliary

THE Women's Auxiliary to the Wyoming Wool Growers Association was organized on July 30, 1936, at Sheridan, Wyoming, under the direction of Mrs. J. R. Eliason, president of the National Auxiliary.

Mrs. P. J. Quealey of Kemmerer, one of Wyoming's most active business and stock women, was elected as president of the new women's organization, with Mrs. Alex Healy of Worland, vice president; Mrs. Kenneth McDonald of Arminto, historian, and Mrs. Paul Juel of Rock Springs, secretary-treasurer.

The charter membership roll of the new auxiliary includes, in addition to the above named officers: Mrs. Thomas Cooper and Mrs. H. B. Pearce of Casper; Mrs. Dora Robertson and Mrs. William Mcfie of Lander; Mrs. Thomas Elliott of Worland; Mrs. J. H. King of Laramie; Mrs. J. B. Wilson, McKinley; Glendora Taylor of Arminto, and Mrs. V. G. Okie of Lost Cabin.

Among the prominent out-of-state women present at the organization meeting were Mrs. Ernest Winkler and Mrs. Orange A. Olsen of Ogden, Utah; Mrs. C. L. Burnaugh of Denver; Mrs. Mary Emmis, Boston, and Mrs. F. R. Marshall of Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Quealey and her assisting officers expressed the desire to make the Wyoming Auxiliary one of the best of the women's organizations connected with the sheep industry of the West.

The Three Methods of Manufacturing Wool

TODAY in the United States there are upwards of 50,000,000 head of sheep and according to the last census some 472,000 sheep raisers. The normal consumption of wool in the United States is about 600,000,000 pounds. If this were all used for wearing apparel, it would make at least four suits for every man in the United States.

During the years when America was rapidly forging ahead as a wool producing country, New England maintained leadership as a wool manufacturing center, in which today the largest wool mill in the world is operated.

In the manufacturing of wool there are three distinct methods: Woolen, Worsted and Felt. In making woolens, the fibers are carded together but there is no attempt to keep them parallel. The result is a fuzzy woolly fabric such as a blanket or a rough overcoating.

In the second method, namely worsteds, the purpose is to get a fine smooth fabric and to do this, the wool is combed, the short fibers are removed, the long fibers are all laid straight and parallel in the form of a rope. This rope, called a top, is then drawn out into smaller and smaller diameter and finally spun into yarns. This yarn is so carefully drawn out that a pound of our finest wool can be spun out to a length of sixteen miles. From such yarn is made the finest serges and dress goods.



Wool Warehouse at Denver, Colorado, recently purchased by Merriam and Wilkins, Livestock and Wool Commission Firm of Ogden, Utah. This building is being used this year in connection with the wool auctions of the Ogden firm. Firmly convinced that the auction system of marketing wool has great merit, Merriam and Wilkins conducted their first auction at Ogden in the fall of 1934 and held a similar sale last year. Definite dates have not yet been announced for the auction to be conducted by them this year, but sufficient tonnage is reported as signed up to warrant good attendance of buyers.

The third method of manufacturing wool is the making of felts. There is an old story that the word "felt" originated with a French monk, named St. La Feutre, who in the middle ages was on a long pilgrimage. His feet becoming sore, he stopped at the roadside, clipped several pieces of wool from a sheep and put them in his sandals. When he reached the end of the pilgrimage the pieces of wool had become welded into one solid mass. There existed the three elements that are used to this day to make felts: heat, moisture, and pressure. As the wool is pounded while hot and moist, the serrations firmly interlock and the result is a solid mass of pressed felt.

Many people have the mistaken idea that wool fabrics are all heavy in weight, fuzzy or hot. In the last few years, great strides have been made in turning out fine, soft, sheer, lightweight woollens and worsteds, as light as four to six ounces to the yard and suitable for the lightest of evening gowns or for cool tropical worsted suitings.

Modern living conditions, increased interest in sports and travel, and demand for normal fabrics which drape beautifully, resist wrinkling and are easy to care for are reasons why wool is today a fashion leader. When you think of wool, think of the words, Style, Comfort, Health. Also, don't forget that wool is economical too—it provides long wear as well as lasting luxury. Wear wool—all day, every day; wool will be your closest friend.

A. W. I.

Cooperative Wildlife Program in Nine States

WITH the signing of an agreement by state agencies in Ohio, nine states are now cooperating with the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey in investigations to learn how to increase, maintain, and use wildlife resources, and to show on trial areas how facts found in research can be applied in a practical manner. In addition to Ohio the cooperating states are: Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

Several other states sought to take part in the research program, but available funds limited the quota to nine. These were selected with a view to carrying on research on a regional basis with as little duplication as practicable. Each state program is arranged so that the practical information obtained may be applied in a large area.

Advisory committees of representatives of the Biological Survey, land grant colleges, and state game departments administer the work and funds. Project leaders selected by the Bureau and states direct the active work at the land grant colleges.

"Each year the money paid to trappers, and that spent by sportsmen and others directly interested in wildlife runs well over a half billion dollars," says D. W. B. Bell, chief of the Division of Wildlife Research of the Bureau. "Yet very little has been done to systematize this industry through careful management. It is the ultimate aim in this research program to find out not

only what can be done to produce more wildlife, but how it can be done on a practical land use basis."

Field Day of Grazing Studies

THE sixth annual field day of the Great Basin Branch Station at Ephraim, Utah, was held on August 7-8. This station is conducted by the regional Forest Service office at Ogden, Utah.

Studies in reseeding and improvement of overgrazed range areas have been in progress for about twenty years. During the last eight years, a series of plots have been used for testing the value of different plants and grasses for reseeding purposes. The first of these, sweet clover, was seeded in plowed furrows three feet apart and covered with a brush drag. The clover stand has practically disappeared. *Bromus inermis*, sown in the same way, has proven quite satisfactory, as has also crested wheatgrass. However, the authorities state that the expense of such reseeding was impractical on commercial areas.

Other areas of the Manti Forest, within which the station is located, that were badly washed twenty years ago are now heavily covered both on the level and within the old gullies with heavy brush and weed growth.

Two ten-acre areas have been set apart and the entire water run-off from each measured since 1915. During the first five years Area A was grazed sufficiently heavy to maintain a plant cover of 16 per cent. In the next five years, in which there was no grazing, the plant density increased to 40 per cent of the complete grass cover. In subsequent years there has been fairly heavy fall grazing and the plant cover maintained at 40 per cent.

On the other ten-acre plot, grazing has been at a rate to permit the continuous maintenance of a 40 per cent plant cover. The record of the water run-off and the evidence of erosion show much less injury to this area. In each case where grazing was done, about 25 per cent of the grazing had been allowed to remain on the ground after the stock was removed.

State	Total 1	State	Total 2
Montana		and	
Wyoming		State	
Colorado		Total	
New Mexico		Cent	
Arizona		U. S.	
Utah		(1) B	
Nevada		growers	
Idaho		1,400 we	
Washington		per cent	
Oregon		(2) I	
California			
South			
Texas			

THE 1936 LAMB CROP

The 1936 lamb crop of 31,413,000 head is the second largest on record, according to estimates made by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture and released for July 1. The high watermark in lamb production was reached in 1931 and the present year's crop falls short of that record by only 200,000 head.

Compared with 1935, the current year's lamb production is about 2,500,000 head, or nearly 9 per cent larger; it exceeds the 1934 crop by 800,000 head or nearly 3 per cent. Most of the 9 per cent increase over 1935 is in the numbers of lambs saved per hundred ewes, and not due to an expansion in ewe population, which is only about 2 per cent above that of 1935.

The year's percentage lamb crop of 86.5 per cent is the largest since 1931; in 1935 it was 81 per cent, in 1934, 82.2 per cent and in 1933, 80.4 per cent.

All of the increase over last year is in the western sheep states, including Texas and South Dakota. As shown in the table, these states docked a total of

20,037,000 lambs this year, which exceeded by about 2,700,000 head or 15 per cent, the lamb yield of the previous year. Of this increase, it is estimated that about 2,300,000 head was in late lambs, those available for market after August 1. And the state of Texas accounts for 57 per cent of the total increase in the western states. In that state there were 1,500,000, or 69 per cent more lambs docked this year than last. Nominal decreases in numbers of lambs are shown for Montana and Washington, but all the other states in the western group report larger lamb crops. In percentage crops, nine of the western states have higher records this year than last. Montana and Oregon the same, and California and Washington lower.

The estimated lambing percentages for the thirteen western states for recent years are as follows:

Percentage Lamb Crops by Years

1936—79.9	1932—71.2	1928—83.4
1935—70.4	1931—81.1	1927—79.1
1934—73.7	1930—79.4	1926—86.8
1933—70.6	1929—76.1	1925—79.8

Statistics by States, Divisions, and the United States— 1934, 1935 and 1936¹

(All numbers in Thousands; that is, add 000)

State	Breeding Ewes, 1 Yr. Old and Over, Jan. 1			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
	NUMBERS			Per Cent of Ewes January 1			Numbers Docked		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Montana	3248	2955	2882	83	77	77	2695	2275	2219
Wyoming	2978	2700	2695	75	65	73	2234	1756	1967
Colorado	1460	1370	1357	87	75	87	1270	1028	1181
New Mexico ²	2088	1864	1850	57	64	74	1190	1195	1369
Arizona ²	695	665	654	73	75	77	507	500	504
Utah	2043	1921	1961	72	65	74	1472	1250	1451
Nevada	715	681	697	66	70	77	472	477	537
Idaho	1829	1808	1776	94	88	94	1719	1590	1669
Washington	533	562	568	105	99	93	560	556	528
Oregon	1868	1830	1880	91	84	84	1700	1537	1579
California	2340	2500	2784	89	88	84	2083	2200	2339
South Dakota	1110	998	1075	80	78	90	888	779	968
Texas	5344	4796	4902	48	46	76	2565	2205	3726
Total 13 Western States	26251	24650	25081	73.7	70.4	79.9	19355	17348	20037
Total 24 Atlantic and So. Central States	3383	3389	3378	102.4	103.9	99.0	3464	3520	3344
Total 11 North Central States	7593	7630	7838	102.4	105.4	102.5	7779	8039	8032
U. S. TOTAL	37227	35669	36297	82.2	81.0	86.5	30598	28907	31413

(1) Estimates of lamb crops in the western state are based principally upon information furnished by growers reporting upon their own lamb crops, losses, and upon local conditions. This year more than 2,400 western sheep growers reported, their combined ewe holdings amounting to 2,285,000 head, about 11.3 per cent of the total ewes in this region.

(2) Includes Indian-owned sheep in New Mexico and Arizona.

In commenting on the lamb crop estimate for 1936, the government report states:

Number of Ewes

There was only about 2 per cent more ewes in the group of thirteen western states on January 1, 1936, as compared with 1935. Replacements had been heavy during 1934-35, but disposals of old ewes had been large during the past two years. A comparison of the estimated numbers of ewe lambs held for replacements out of the 1934 and 1935 crops shows about 5,300,000 for the former, and 4,400,000 from the 1935 crop. This indicates fewer ewes for breeding for the 1937 crop in the western area.

Early Lambs

"Early" lambs—those normally available for market prior to August 1—comprise about 22 per cent of the total 1936 crop of the western states. In 1935, about 23 per cent of the total crop was "early"; in 1934, 21 per cent. The number of strictly early lambs this year was only about 160,000 head over that for 1935. Marketing of these early lambs this season was somewhat retarded by adverse weather and feed conditions at times in different states, but most of them will be out of the way by August. The states of California, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Arizona produce most of the early lambs of the west, although several other states of this group contribute a small proportion to the spring and summer supplies of market lambs.

Losses in Ewes

Losses of ewes in the western states were moderate during the past winter and spring. While severe weather and feed shortages caused rather heavy losses in some localities, no state as a whole reported excessive losses. Ewes were in good condition at the start of winter and the proportion of aged ewes had been reduced by disposals in 1934-1935.

Condition of the Late Lamb Crop

Late lambs are developing fairly well on the western ranges except in those areas suffering from drouth and grasshoppers. In general, serious drouth conditions and grasshoppers are adversely affecting sheep and lambs in all of central and eastern Montana, in the northeast quarter of Wyoming, in all

of South Dakota, and to a less serious degree in a few other localities. About 15 per cent of the western lambs are in these drought districts and will be injured more or less seriously, and losses are likely to be high. Many have been or will be moved out to feed and water elsewhere. Late lambs from the other western sheep ranges are expected to show about average weight and finish upon delivery this fall, but probably will not be uniform in this respect.

The Native Lamb Crop

The native lamb crop was about 180,000 head smaller than last year. The native states had about 200,000 more ewes than last year, but the lamb crop percentage in 1936 was 101.4 per cent, compared with 104.9 per cent in 1935, and 102.4 per cent in 1934. This year's native lamb crop is estimated at 11,376,000 head, compared with 11,559,000 in 1935, and 11,243,000 in 1934.

American Woolen Co. Doubles Profit

THE following is reprinted from a recent issue of the Boston Herald:

American Woolen Company and Subsidiaries (excluding Textile Realty Company), report for the six months ended June 30, 1936, net profit of \$1,098,162 after depreciation and other charges, including flood loss and expense of \$395,619, but before provision for federal taxes on income and undistributed profits. This compares with profit before federal taxes of \$501,015 in the first half of 1935, and with a loss of \$585,020 in the first half of 1934.

Half year net is equivalent to \$2.87 a share on the 383,215 shares of \$7 cumulative preferred stock, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends amounting, as of June 30, last, to \$60.25 a share. This compared with \$1.33 a preferred share earned in the 1935 period.

Net sales for the six months amount to \$33,654,148 as compared with \$34,647,429 for the similar period of 1935, a decrease of \$993,281.

Net current assets are \$37,372,994 as compared with \$37,938,299 at the end of the calendar year 1935, a decrease of \$565,304.

The company in March suffered severe losses from unprecedented floods in many of its New England mills.

President Pendleton says in part:

"The outlook for the balance of the year cannot be clearly determined at this time. Generally higher wool prices and the demand for lower fabric prices affecting the whole industry, have delayed forward buying and intensified competitive conditions."

Referring to the declaration of three dividends of \$1 each in the current year on account of arrears on the preferred stock, the report states "the directors are hopeful that

the company will be able to pay a dividend in December at the same rate, unless conditions change materially within the next three months."

The semi-annual report is the first ever issued to stockholders by the company, which has heretofore confined itself to an annual report.

Government Beef Grading

(Continued from page 8)

fits through the stamping of the best part of their products.

The chief argument on the proposal to compel all beef and veal cuts and products to show the government grade stamp is likely to arise in connection with the lower quality meats. Will consumers whose limited means cause them to buy at shops that carry the lower grades be satisfied to find their purchases officially stamped as "medium," "common," or "low cutter"? Or would the objection to such markings cause losses on such meats that packers would have to meet by lowering costs on the class of cattle producing the fancier qualities of cuts?

Government standards for classes and grades of dressed beef were set up in 1924. Their use has not been compulsory in any case, but they have been employed in the official grading referred to as done by private arrangement between buying and selling interests. The official standards now in use for beef include seven main grades: Prime, choice, good, medium, common, cutter, and canner. These grades are used for steer and heifer beef but when cow, bull, or stag carcasses are stamped, "choice" is the highest grade used.

At present, most of the beef and lamb graded and stamped, either by the government or with packers' marks, is of the top grades. The critical question, and one which probably cannot be answered in advance, is: How would consumer buyers be affected on finding their usual purchases bearing a government stamp of "medium" or "common"? Would the people who buy that grade of meat continue usual purchases if such a stamp were in evidence? If they did not, the producer

of low quality cattle or the range man who ships cows or some grass fat stuff might find that the sale of his cattle was unfavorably affected by such a law.

On the other hand, the producers of high quality beef and lamb often complain that the market prices do not show as much of a spread between fancy and inferior live animals as the value of the meat should cause to be in effect.

Most packers are opposed to being required to employ government graders or to have the government stamp placed on all their meats. At stated, many of them already are putting their own marks upon their top grades. Marks employed by packers do not directly show the quality of the meat. Of course the top grades are marked with the firm's fanciest names which are used exclusively in their advertising. The names used on second and third grade meats are restricted to those grades, but they are still fine sounding names and suggest nothing to the buyer in front of the retailer's counter unless that lady has informed herself as to the real meaning of the various marks and names used by the various packers. And that, she is very unlikely to be able or willing to do.

The Jones bill, should it become law, would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to change the present names of government grades and to compel observance of any rule or plan decided upon as to how the carcasses or cuts should be stamped to be seen or understood either by buyers at wholesale or retail shops.

The principle of the Jones bill must be recognized as desirable and probably sound. The question is upon how far the government should go to force upon the notice of the purchasing public the full facts about the quality of their purchases, regardless of whether or not those purchasers really desire to be so informed.

The proposal for compulsory grading of all beef handled in interstate commerce was vigorously discussed by cattlemen at the last convention of the American National Live Stock Association, and endorsed by a close vote.

F. R. M.

Lamb Market Affairs

Feeder Lamb Business

ASSUMING that it will be a \$10 market for fat lambs all through the season, feeder prices are a cause of concern. Early in the season before drought developed in the corn belt, lambs were contracted in the Northwest at prices that look high in the light of recent physical developments. Early in July intense heat, accompanied by lack of rain, changed a promising feeding prospect all over the corn belt into a forbidding one. Meanwhile the movement from breeding to feeding ground has been practically suspended.

Last winter lamb feeders had the benefit of low gain cost, also expensive cattle replacement. The feed bill was reasonable and margins between initial cost and selling prices wide. All this has changed—corn prices have soared and pastures do not exist. In any event the corn crop will be 50 to 60 per cent below normal over much of the belt and in many localities total loss is threatened. The best sections of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana are involved and such states as Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio are woefully short of winter feed. Under such conditions, the number of lambs to go into feed lots will be materially reduced. Fall pasture may revive, but grain deficiency cannot be repaired until next year. Present indications are that the entire corn belt will go into the winter with less roughage and grain than in 1934.

This will make the task of filling feed lots in the irrigated sections west of the Missouri River comparatively easy. Such demand for feeding lambs as exists at Chicago is at pegged prices, \$8 to \$8.25 per hundred. This is considerably under current prices of fat lambs, but feeders are cautious, having no assurance as to what the board bill will be. Corn may stabilize around \$1 per bushel, and it may continue its course into still higher price levels. Even with abundance of fall pasture,

still possible, cost of corn will be a serious obstacle to winter feeding on a normal scale.

Owing to the drought, stock cattle values have declined to a basis considerably below that of lambs. The West is again jettisoning cattle that would be cheap if the feed bill was less onerous. Many feeders are taking on western heifers and cows dislodged from droughty sections and available at low prices, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per hundred, with which lambs must compete.

Native lambs will not be carried to help the market along. That crop will be in early, in fact thousands of light natives have already been sacrificed. The drought will check expansion of the farm flock movement, setting back

increase in native production at least another year. There is a limited demand for three-year-old ewes at \$4.75; solid-mouths at \$4.50 and yearlings at \$7.50@8.50, but other than for replacement purposes, few breeding ewes are going to the country.

Contracted feed supplies always put a crimp in meat production and the immediate prospect is for a reduced winter and spring output. As this curtailment will embrace all kinds of meats, the feeder's prospect is excellent. Meanwhile a strong play will be made to cut down initial cost, and until a fall rise of grass and weeds is available, farmer-feeders will take on few lambs.

J. E. Poole

The Markets in July

Chicago

A HIGH level of lamb prices was maintained all through July. At the middle of the month a break of \$1 to \$1.50 was registered, but recovery was speedy. The month's top was \$11.25 at Chicago, varying between that figure and \$9.75 which was uncovered on July 18. Bulk of the western supply was marketed at trans-Missouri points, Chicago directs coming mainly from Ogden and Denver late in the month; from Kentucky and Tennessee earlier.

With the exception of a single slump, no criticism of the market was warranted. At Chicago a large percentage of the supply, both natives and westerns, sold at a range of \$9.75@10.50. Native lambs had a good top, but ran largely to medium grades, many of the Idahos being of the same class. Such lambs sold around \$10.

Early in July the top went to \$11.25, bulk of native and western lambs selling in a range of \$9.50@10.50. Yearlings were scarce, \$7.50@8.50 taking the bulk, with an occasional sale at \$9.

Fat ewes sold up to \$5; the bulk at \$3@4.25.

During the week ending July 11, the top was \$11, bulk of all lambs selling at \$9.50@10.50. No yearlings passed \$8.50, the major portion of supply selling at \$7.75@8.25. Fat ewes reached \$5, bulk selling at \$3.50@4.50.

The big break occurred during the week ending July 18, when top lambs dropped from \$10.50 to \$9.75, and medium grades showed even more loss. During that week \$9.25@10 took the bulk; at the low time it was an \$8.50@9.50 market. Yearlings sold at \$7.50@8 and the fat ewe market, which also ran into adversity, dropped to a \$3@3.75 basis. During the week ending July 25, lamb trade recovered to \$9.75@10.50, with a \$10.75 top; yearlings reached \$8.25, with the bulk selling at \$7.75@8.25, and most of the fat ewes were in the same range. At the end of July, choice lambs were apparently on a secure basis at \$10@10.50, good 80-pound Idahos selling at \$10, but sorting was severe, throwouts going at feeder prices. The fat ewe market lapsed into its usual summer

\$2.50@3.50 for the bulk. At the corresponding period of 1935, lamb trade was on an \$8@8.50 basis with an \$8.60 top; in 1934 it was a \$5.50@6.50 market and in 1933, \$7@8.25 took the bulk.

Dressed trade has been correspondingly high, lamb occupying its time-honored position as the costliest meat on the list. At Chicago choice lamb carcasses wholesaled at \$18@20 per hundred, compared with \$15@16.50 a year ago. At that time good carcasses were vending at \$14.50@15.50 per hundred against \$16@18 at present. Common and medium grades of carcass lamb show less appreciation meanwhile, current quotations being \$12@16 per hundred, against \$12@13.50 a year ago.

The whole dressed meat situation has substantially improved on this comparative basis. Increase in supply has been substantial, which attests revival of consumer purchasing power. Beef supply increased materially compared with 1935, but there has been a deficiency in pork production, which operated to the advantage of lamb. Dressed lamb trade varied more widely than the live market, frequently changing \$1 per hundred, or more, in a few days, which effected clearances. Killers operated on narrow margins, but rarely ran into "minus" margins. Hot weather operated to the advantage of lamb.

The mutton market was in the same dilapidated condition it usually encounters during hot weather, which accounts for low prices of fat ewes. The top on dressed ewe carcasses was \$10, heavy wasty offerings selling as low as \$5.

A constant demand for feeding lambs could not be satisfied as packers asserted prior right to second cuts of westerns at \$8@8.15. Despite dry weather, corn crop deterioration and practical disappearance of pasture over much of Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, the country called for thin western lambs.

July saw the end of the season's movement of Tennessee and Kentucky lambs, the bulk of that crop moving

eastward at a cost of \$8.50@9.50 at country markets where the majority now pass to killers' hands. The month also witnessed seasonal expansion of the movement from the Northwest. Native lambs also reported in increasing numbers, speeded to market by dry weather. A large percentage of both the western and native supply lacked condition, and killers lay down on low dressing light lambs, at which the dressed market balked. Thousands of dried-out native lambs weighed less than 65 pounds and sold at \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred.

Market opinion is bullish, especially in the case of finished lambs. Weight will be deficient all through the season, enabling stock weighing 85 pounds up to command a premium. August and September may see a drop to \$9.50, Chicago basis, but that is expected to uncover bottom prices. Killers are on the alert to save money, but it is doubtful if the lamb market can be depressed seriously for any considerable time with hogs at current prices. A \$10.50@11 hog market is not out of line with \$10@10.50 lambs and there is nothing on the horizon to suggest cheaper hogs during the next 90 days. Consumers are on short pork allowance; only abundance of beef prevents still higher sheep and hog prices.

Packers are resorting to strategic buying to prevent further appreciation, realizing that there will be no cheap lamb. Interior packers are absorbing neighborhood supplies and truck transportation is taking a heavy toll of natives that formerly went to the central markets, by short-routing them to packing plants. Every crossroad livestock sales pen handles native lambs, so that the actual current supply embraces stock from many sources. Federal slaughter figures, however, indicate that current slaughter is close up to that of the corresponding period of 1935.

J. E. Poole

Omaha

FAT lambs prices were very near a point of stabilization during the demoralization on a price basis of

month of July, with closing quotations practically identical with those on the opening day. Prices throughout the month fluctuated over a comparatively narrow range. Although the demand was seasonably light, supplies were not overly abundant and clearance on most days was completed reasonably early. Receipts for the month amounted to 129,542 head, or approximately 4,500 more than appeared on the local market during the month of July last year, and some 39,000 more than arrived last month.

The major portion of the fat lamb sales for the month as a whole would be covered by a price range of \$9.00@9.75. A short-lived spurt was made when the month was about a third over and prices soared to \$10.50 for a day. Slight fluctuations occurred from day to day and the top price was never below \$9. Prices this year for the month of July were from \$1@1.50 higher than they were during the same period of last year when the bulk of the lambs cleared at \$8@8.25.

Movement of western range lambs over the month was more or less sporadic. On some days arrivals from the far West dominated the market while during other periods they appeared in relatively small numbers, being entirely negligible on some days. Quality of the western lambs was quite variable and for the most part disappointing, probably reflecting the range conditions in the areas from which they came. Very noticeable price upturns were apparent with any improvement in the quality of the shipments.

Unevenness also marked the movement of fed lambs since these, being largely from nearby feed lots, appeared quite regularly on days when westerns were scarce. Most of the lambs were well finished. The spread in prices between woolled and shorn kinds diminished as the month progressed until at the close woolled lambs were selling only 15@25 cents above clippers.

Because of the poor pastures and the feed shortage existing on many of the farms supplying the market with native lambs, the proportion of thin and unfinished lambs was considerably

larger than usual. These met with a rather light demand and sold largely at a discount of \$2.50@3 below payments on top kinds.

Despite the rapidly increasing cost of feed brought on by the drought, feeder prices held up surprisingly well and most offerings found ready sale. There was, however, some widening in the spread between quotations on fats and feeders since the latter were 50@75 cents lower than at the opening of the month. A price range of \$7.25@8 would cover the bulk of the sales during the month for lambs averaging 60 to 70 pounds. Well-grown lambs of the heavier weights were in best demand, requiring less high-priced corn to put them in top slaughter condition. Most of the supply was from Idaho.

Aged sheep were not very important in the month's business. Prices remained mostly on a steady basis, although closing quotations were weak at \$3.50@3.75. Sorting was generally close with only the very best eligible for top payments. Dry weather and probability of feed shortage limited the country demand for breeding ewes although occasional lots of yearlings brought \$6@6.50 while other classes sold at correspondingly lower prices.

Lester H. Hartwig

Kansas City

JULY closed with lamb prices ten cents higher than the June close and 35 cents higher than the July opening. However, the month's trade was dominated by the unprecedented weather that prevailed in the central plains and Mississippi Valley states. After the market had risen nearly \$1 the first ten days there was a setback of \$1.40, followed by a rally that eliminated half the decline. Towards the close weakness again developed. At the high point, July 10, the top was \$10.60 and on the close \$9.85 was paid.

However, tops and lows do not reflect the market accurately as more than 60 per cent of the lambs graded common to fair and sold at a big discount under the tops. The extreme

price range was \$5.50 to \$10.60. This spread in prices reflected the wide difference in condition in the offerings. More of the lambs were half fat than well finished and some of them were so stunted by lack of feed that they graded as canners. Because of the narrow demand for feeders practically all kinds have to find a killer outlet.

July brought record heat and severe drought conditions to all of the Central West. Texas and New Mexico, however, remained in good condition owing to rains. Early June saw excellent prospects for big hay and corn crops. The first hay crop was good but there was no second cutting. Corn in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri and most of Illinois will not make a third of a crop, in grain, and because of grasshoppers will yield little or no fodder. If rains come this month, the entire area will plant large acreage of Kafir, maize and other forage crops that will make excellent rough feed for winter. It is also anticipated that wheat acreage will be increased.

Most of the lambs offered in July were natives. Corn belt producers have been unable to finish them without the use of high-priced grain feed and few have been willing to use grain for finish. At the present time finish commands a big premium and doubtless when western range lambs begin to move they will set quotations up a notch. The few westerns here recently commanded a 25 to 50-cent margin over natives.

Regardless of drought, July receipts were short of the same month last year and unusually small for the seventh month in any year. This is accounted for in the fact that the sheep-producing sections of Texas and New Mexico had good range conditions and shipped practically no sheep or lambs to out-of-state markets. There was a fairly liberal movement of breeding ewes from Texas into the eastern corn belt and Ohio Valley states. Texas usually supplies markets with grass sheep in July, but this year her contribution was old ewes and a few bunches of yearlings. While prices for lambs fluctuated within a \$1.25 to \$1.50 range, sheep prices varied only slightly. Fat ewes closed 25 cents

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higher and yearlings were about steady with the June close, but the high and low point for each was not 25 cents apart. Fat ewes are quotable at \$2 to \$4.25 and yearlings \$6.50 to \$8.

July trade in feeding lambs was extremely narrow due to the fact that quality was below normal and that countrymen were waiting for the drought to end. August starts with practically no thin lambs bought for the corn belt. What demand develops later will depend on whether rains come soon enough to produce rough feeds this fall. Good rains by the middle of August would develop large demand for thin lambs, in practically all of the Central West. It looks as if western states will be able to fatten the bulk of their lambs before marketing and thus obtain an outlet to killers. The corn belt is practically through marketing native lambs and receipts at all river markets will be light until the range movement takes on volume. Some of the northwest states, namely, the Dakotas, Montana and western Minnesota are reducing their sheep population materially and the general opinion is that the upward trend in production which began last year will receive a material setback from this year's drought.

July receipts were 69,824, compared with 77,256 last year and the smallest in any July since 1914. In the seven months this year receipts were 752,457 or 182,808 less than in the same period last year.

C. M. Pipkin

Ogden

DURING July heavier lamb receipts were seen with prices holding their own better than had been expected. Shipments still are lagging behind those of 1935 and were about 67 per cent of those received during the month of July in that year. The top price at the close of the month was \$9.35 as compared to the closing top for last month of \$9.25 per hundred. Somewhat of a revival was experienced during July and \$10 was paid quite frequently for the choicest lambs in the second week, although this slid off somewhat the third week

of the month, came up again toward the close, reaching \$9.75 on July 23 and 27, but dropping down again on the last day. Feeders ranged downward from \$7.90, paid during the first week in July, to \$7.55 on a load received the latter part of the month. Ewes brought \$3.75 on a recent sale, as against \$2.85, the top price early in the month. This class of stock is in demand by West Coast buyers.

Lamb receipts for the month were 300,677 compared to 402,092 for the same month a year ago, supplies from both Idaho and Oregon showing decreases. As usual, most of the month's receipts were from Idaho, and while shipments out of Idaho have held up fairly well, the same cannot be said of Oregon shipments where the movement is somewhat slower than in previous years. Although the number from this state doubled the number coming to market during June, it still lags considerably behind the figure for the same month a year ago. Whether these two states will make up their deficiencies in lambs shipped during the remainder of the summer cannot accurately be ascertained, but it is probable that when the final reports are in receipts will be under those for last year. August shipments should, however, be heavy as there are many lambs yet to come out of the Wood River country and the section north of Boise, and from the eastern Oregon ranges. The Twin Falls and Burley, Idaho, regions have been cleaned up quite thoroughly during the past two months. Shipments from the eastern Idaho regions around Idaho Falls and Soda Springs, which are later to move than from the rest of Idaho, are just beginning to arrive and August will see considerable activity in that territory.

The drought, which has been felt in parts of Montana, has resulted in some shipment of ewes and lambs into Idaho. These have been destined, for the most part, to Rogerson and Soda Springs. The cattle movement out of eastern Montana has been quite heavy into eastern Oregon and Idaho. The heaviest shipping activity has been centered around Billings and Miles City, Montana, with most of the cattle going to the section around Crane, Oregon.

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For History of Breed, List of Members, Rules and Pedigree Blanks Address the Secretary

Some cars have gone into southern Idaho, around the Twin Falls and Burley district, while others have found their way into Nevada, Utah and Wyoming, for further fattening.

It has been estimated that at least 50 per cent of the corn crop west of the Mississippi River is a failure so that the demand from that region for feeder lambs will be somewhat restricted, unless late rains come which would restore the feed crop somewhat in places. With northern Colorado in good shape, it appears likely that feeding in that region will assume even greater importance than heretofore, as will naturally be the case in other feeding areas where conditions are favorable for this industry. Feeders, as usual, have been well covered by contracts at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$7.50 and standing orders have been placed at \$7 and above, with little trading being done. D. F. Estes

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for July were 60,608 compared with 62,619 in June and 88,246 in July a year ago. Of the month's total only 18,768 came from the western range states, as compared to a total of 48,634 the same month a year ago. The run from native territory was liberal, the total being around 41,000.

Due to dry weather conditions, quality as a whole was only fair and many lots of native lambs had to sell at cull prices. Quality of western lambs, with few exceptions, was also very plain. Compared with a month ago lamb prices are 15@25 cents lower.

At the month's high time best lambs sold at \$10.50, but during the next week prices dropped around \$1.25@1.50, the top going down to \$9.15. During the last half of the month prices were up and down, and closed with best at \$9.85. Demand for feeders was not very broad and values are 75 cents @ \$1 lower for the month. During the last week a few lots sold \$7.65@7.85.

Aged sheep closed the month around 25 cents lower. Fat ewes sold late in the month largely at \$3.25@3.75 with a few up to \$4. Yearlings sold \$7@7.25, two-year-olds around \$6, and old wethers \$4.50@5. H. H. Madden

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Ideal all year range, located in Eastern Nevada, with carrying capacity of 3000 head or more, will be available for delivery by September 15th.

This range will average 75 pound lambs with very low operating costs and can be seen at any time. Lambing ground, spring and fall range, adjoining forest with short trail to winter range. Range is well watered.

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to Improve Wool and Mutton
Production of Range Flocks.*



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Our 1936 Yearling Offerings Include a Few Head Outside of Those to be Sold in the National and Other Leading Ram Sales of the Year.

We have a Carload of Well-Grown and Well-Conditioned Two-Year-Old Rams for Sale.

W.D. Candland & Sons

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

Denver

WESTERN range lambs declined 50 to 75 cents at Denver during July as they did at all other markets. Native lambs dropped \$1 or more while ewes went 25 cents or more lower. Feeder lambs held 10 to 15 cents lower.

The demand for the better grade sheep and lambs was good from day to day and the market was cleared in good season. Plainer stock moved more slowly at times.

Receipts during July totaled 240,611 head, compared with 258,919 head received here during July, 1935. For the year to date the Denver market is only about 13,000 head short of the number of sheep and lambs received here during the same period of 1935, whereas the other big markets are showing a much larger proportionate decrease.

The bulk of the supply received here during July came from Idaho with many shipments from Oregon and numerous consignments from Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and other western states.

Good to choice native fat lambs were selling from \$11 to \$11.50 and a fair grade from \$10 to \$10.75 early in July. At the close desirable native killers were selling at \$10 to \$10.25 with a fair kind at \$9 to \$9.75.

Top grade Idaho range lambs were bringing \$10 to \$10.25 early in the month with sorts at \$8 to \$8.75. By the close of the month good to choice Idahos were selling at \$9.65 with a fair to good kind at \$9 to \$9.50. Sorts were being taken at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Feeder lambs, which sold slowly early in the month, found ready takers later at \$7.50 to \$7.75 for the bulk, with choice feeders at \$7.85.

Ewes sold during the early part of July at \$4 down. By the middle of the month good quality ewes were selling up to \$4.35. Late month declines, however, brought the desirable ewes to \$3.25 to \$3.75 and a fair grade from \$2.50 to \$3. Plain ewes sold down to \$1.50 and below. Solid-mouth breeding ewes were bringing \$3.50 to \$5.

W. N. Fulton

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Royally Bred, Healthy, Strong
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Crossed on Range Ewes, They Produce Early Maturing, Uniform, Choice Market Topping Lambs.

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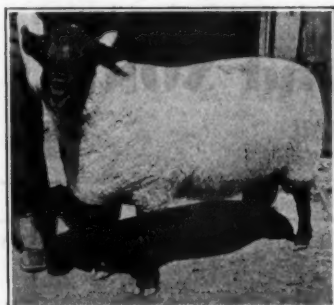
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**YEARLING EWES, YEARLING RAMS
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 Will Show You 200 Head, All Registered.

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PARAGON PRINTING COMPANY
 122 W. 2nd South Salt Lake City, Utah

Around the Range Country

(Continued from Page 10)

ing is under way on the western slope
 on a good crop. Southern ranges at
 lower elevations are badly in need of
 rain, but higher ranges elsewhere have
 shown appreciable improvement with
 the result that most livestock are in
 fair to good condition. Some green
 forage is still reported in southeastern
 counties, but the ground is drying
 rapidly.

Westcliffe

Feed on the mountain ranges is
 good at this time (July 26), but on
 the prairie pastures it is very dry. Gen-
 erally, weather and feed conditions
 are better than they have been for two
 or three summers.

Our lamb yields were about the
 same this year as in 1935, but no con-
 tracting for feeders has been done
 yet.

Leon A. Hemenway

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures were normal to sever-
 al degrees above most of the month, a
 few extremely warm days being re-
 ported. Rainfall was fairly frequent
 and rather general, but was quite in-
 adequate in practically all sections.
 Forage on the plains areas has deteri-
 orated, and good rains must come soon
 if a normal forage crop is to mature.
 Livestock have lost weight in some
 western sections, but elsewhere they
 have continued in good condition.

Encino

While we have had some rain in
 spots, feed generally is short on the
 range (July 29). Yesterday it rained
 about three fourths of an inch. Winter
 feed outlook is not very encouraging.
 Our lamb crop was much smaller this
 year than last; feeder lambs, all
 wethers, have been contracted at 7 to
 7½ cents. No sales of mixed ewes
 and wethers or straight ewes have been
 reported.

I know very little about the present
 status of grazing control of the public
 range, as I depend on state and pri-
 vately owned lands for my feed.

Celestino Garde

ARIZONA

Unusually high temperatures prevailed through the month and throughout the state. General thunder-showery periods occurred during the second and third weeks, appreciably improving forage at the intermediate and higher elevations. The condition of ranges and cattle has thus been considerably improved, and in the few localities with exceptionally heavy rains it will continue to improve without further rain.

Thatcher

Summer feed on the range has not been good. On July 10 we had some local rains, which made things a little better than last year when the rains did not come until the last day of the month. At present (July 25) there is a little feed in some places.

No feeder lambs have been contracted; top fat lambs went at 9¼ cents a pound, or about \$7.40 a head.

I think the present system of grazing regulation through local boards is a flop. More time should have been taken in the organization of the grazing districts, which would have eliminated a lot of the trouble we are in now.

Andrew Brimhall

WESTERN TEXAS

Cool weather during the first two weeks was followed by much warmer weather during the second half of the month. Precipitation was frequent enough, but was spotty and insufficient. This entire region thus needs rain to improve pasturage and water supplies. However, ranges and cattle in a great many sections are reported in good or satisfactory condition. The winter wheat harvest is practically complete.

Del Rio

Weather and feed conditions have been good here during July, better than for the past couple of years.

Mixed bunches of ewe and wether lambs have been taken at \$5.00 a head.

J. B. Moore



FRANKLIN VACCINES and SUPPLIES for SHEEP

Ovine Mixed Infection Bacterin

Recommended for the treatment of complicated cases occurring with hemorrhagic septicemia with secondary infections.

This bacterin is steadily coming into wide use by western sheepmen. Many report the complete stopping of death losses upon vaccinating flocks.

The Mixed Infection Bacterin is preferred for cases of sickness where there is difficulty in diagnosing the trouble.

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The latter is effective for prevention and is extensively used for immunizing at time of shipping.

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A 20-ounce package will make 5 gallons of drench solution. This is good for 320 doses for mature sheep or goats, or 640 doses for lambs or kids. Price \$4.50. 10-oz. package, 160 mature animals or 320 young, \$2.40.

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FRANKLIN Brand-em-oil is a chemical branding liquid that makes a clear, lasting brand without heat. Very inexpensive and easy to apply. Half pint 75c, pint \$1.25, quart \$2.25. Send for the Brand-em-oil booklet.

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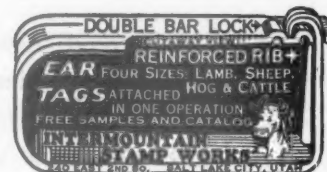


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Swift & Company is owned by a laborer in Pennsylvania, a farmer in Iowa, a doctor in New York, a Middle Western banker, a rancher in Texas, a stenographer in Chicago and more than 54,000 other men and women from all walks of life who have invested their money in this concern.

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Index to Advertisers

COMMERCIAL

CAMP WAGONS AND TENTS

	Page
Ahlender Mfg. Co., Provo, Utah.....	43
EAR TAGS, BRANDS, EMASCULATORS, ETC.	
American Turpentine & Tar Co., New Orleans (Pinetrel).....	41
Wm. Cooper & Nephews (Sheep Dip).....	41
O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.....	41
Intermountain Stamp Works, Salt Lake City.....	41
Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.....	43
Salt Lake Stamp Co., Salt Lake City.....	40

MISCELLANEOUS

Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.....	40
Paragon Printing Co., Salt Lake City.....	40
Shepherd Wants Position.....	37
Salt Lake Engraving Co., Salt Lake City.....	41

PACKERS

Armour & Co.....	44
Swift & Co.....	42

SADDLES AND HARNESS

Brydon Bros. Harness & Saddlery Co., 215 So. Main, Los Angeles.....	41
Western Saddle Mfg. Co., 1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.....	41

SHEEP RANGE

Box X, c/o National Wool Grower.....	38
--------------------------------------	----

STOCK YARDS

Chicago Union Stock Yards.....	Cover
Denver Union Stock Yards.....	Cover
Ogden Union Stock Yards.....	43
Omaha Union Stock Yards.....	Cover
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards.....	40

WOOL

Pacific Wool Growers.....	40
---------------------------	----

SHEEP

CORRIEDALES

Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wn.....	39
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	38
M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.....	3

HAMPSHIRES

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alta., Canada.....	4
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wn.....	39
M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.....	3
Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co., Anaconda, Mont.....	3
J. Nebeker & Son, Stockton, Utah.....	39

RAMBOUILLETS

W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	38
Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.....	5
Wilford Day, Parowan, Utah.....	35
Deer Lodge Farms Co., Deer Lodge, Mont.....	37
W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	37
T. J. Hudspeth, Seligman, Ariz.....	2
King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	38
J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	36
Manti L. S. Co., Manti, Utah.....	5
M. Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.....	3
The Rambouillet Co., Bozeman, Mont.....	36

ROMELDALES

Tehama Ranch Co., Gerber, Calif.....	3
--------------------------------------	---

ROMNEYS

Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wn.....	39
-----------------------------------	----

SUFFOLKS

M. Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho.....	4
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alta., Canada.....	4
Coffin Sheep Co., Yakima, Wn.....	39
Geo. B. Mann, Woods Cross, Utah.....	40
J. H. Patrick, Iderton, Ont., Canada.....	40
Waldo Hills Stock Farm, Silverton, Ore.....	4

BREED ASSOCIATIONS

American and Delaine Merino, Xenia, Ohio.....	37
American Corriedale, Laramie, Wyo.....	38
American Hampshire, Detroit, Mich.....	39
American Rambouillet, Marysville, Ohio.....	39
American Shropshire, Lafayette, Indiana.....	39
National Corriedale, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.....	39
National Suffolk, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.....	4

Sheep News from Louisiana

CONDITIONS in the sheep industry of southwestern Louisiana are much better than during the same period last year.

The lamb crop, while short of last year's, is of better quality and we are not having the losses from screw worms, ear ticks and stomach worms we had last year. Sheep did not winter so well as in 1934 and we had more than the normal loss during the winter months.

Last fall something like 20,000 wethers were moved to midwest feed lots, and in June of this year over fifty cars were shipped out, forty going to the Imperial Valley in California, and the rest to Illinois, Tennessee and Arkansas. We still have about 10,000 aged wethers that should be moved off the ranges to give the ewes and lambs a better chance.

The wool clip was lighter than in 1935, but with the price 40 cents as against 27½ cents for the previous clip, the checks were nearly as large as they were in 1935. The 1936 clip in this section will probably run close to 500,000 pounds.

DeRidder, La.

R. J. Archer

Sheep Advertising Rates

Per inch single column.....	\$ 2.00
Quarter page.....	14.00
One-third page.....	18.00
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Will save you \$75 per month in feed of horses, and yet give you the use of your truck for hauling lambs, feed, etc.

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Worm Bulletin, No. 650 tells you the right way to worm livestock and No. 661, the right way to worm poultry. Helpful, Practical Instructive.

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Animal Industry Dept.

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The payment of cash for all livestock is an old packinghouse tradition. Keeping up this tradition through times of excess supply or times of national economic stress is an achievement record of which Armour and Company is proud. This record could only be made by moving meat into consumption at about the rate at which livestock comes to market, so as to keep a constant flow of livestock through our plants, of meat to the consumer, and of cash to the producer.

This service — a cash market — is one that the producer can count on in the future as he



has in the past. It is a service which we maintain because we feel that it is of real importance to the men on whom we depend for our livestock supply.

AH Case
President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY